Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

An auction sale of Polled Angus cattle at Chicago, owned by T. W. Harvey of Nebraska, realized an average of $375 for twenty-eight head sold.

Norfolk, Va., claims the distinction of being the world's great peanut market. It disposes every year of 2,000,000 bushels of peanuts, most of which are grown in Virginia.

The season is late and there must be quick work in getting in the seed. Orderly, systematic work tells to the best advantage. Teams, tools and fixtures of all kinds should be kept in order that there may be no delay. Time is more than money; it is crops.

Don't require the stock to depend on pasturage alone till there is a reasonably sufficient supply. The old claim that cattle will gain the faster for being starved awhile in pasture in early spring, is out of date in this enlightened age. Feed a ration of hay so long as the cattle need it.

Thomas Daggett, Foxcroft, has just returned from Boston where he has been with another pair of fine Percheron colts for sale. He writes that good horses find a ready sale, as they always have, and probably will for a long time to come. Urge the farmers, says he, to breed nothing but good horses, and thereby secure the best prices.

In reply to the question whether beef raising or the dairy was the more profitable, asked at a farmers' institute last winter, Mr. Ellis, the member from Waldo county, stated that according to the best data we have, a pound of butter can be made on the same feed that is required to make a pound and a half of live weight of beef.

Major Campbell Brown of Tennessee, well known throughout the country, has been placed in an insane asylum. Maj. Brown was one of the most extensive farmers of that State, was largely interested in blood stock, particularly Jerseys, and raised and dealt in horse stock of the highest type. He possessed large wealth, and was universally beloved by his fellow men.

The organ of the Holstein breeders recommends the feeding of molasses to dairy cows, and cites an example where a half pint per day fed to a herd of cows increased the solids in their milk twelve to fourteen per cent. In this way those breeders are feeding their cows who are publishing such unaccountable statements in regard to the richness of their milk? Molasses may be a good feed out of which to make remarkable records, but the common farmer who is considering whether it is best to invest in Holsteins will stop to inquire whether it will pay in milk and butter.

At a recent farmers' institute in Wisconsin, Mr. S. E. Gernon of Waukesha, that State, a very intelligent dairyman, gave the following facts of his own experience:

RECEIPTS.

Whole number of cows milked	19
Number pounds butter made	5,228
Value of cream sold in butter	$148.00
Total number pounds of butter	5,376
Average number pounds per cow	283
Average price per pound, cents	29.2
No. pounds milk to lb. butter, estimate	20
Number pounds skim milk	107,500
5,376 pounds butter at 29.2c	$1,569.79
107,500 pounds skim milk at 20c	215.00
Value of 19 calves, at 4 days old, at $2.50	$47.50
Total receipt	$1,832.29
Average earning per cow	$96.43

No estimate is made in the above for value of manure, say $52 at least, per cow.

The officers of the several agricultural societies in Washington county, have arranged their annual fairs in a circuit, beginning with the West Washington at Cherryfield, Sept. 13 and 14, and following with the Central at Machias, and the Washington County at Pembroke, in successive weeks in the order named. This arrangement no doubt will be appreciated by all those who wish to attend more than their own fair, and certainly should be by the owners of trotting stock, as it gives them the opportunity to enter for the races of the whole circuit. No doubt a series of attractive races will be the result. The societies of that county are to be congratulated that so friendly relations exist between them.

Governor Oglesby, speaking to the farmers at Joliet, Ill., said that the land question is one of the most momentous problems before the people. The population of this country is rapidly increasing, while the farming class remains about the same. Land is more valuable than money. We need to study the soil, and even go deeper to find the water courses under the surface and make them serviceable in turning unproductive lands in the West into fruitful fields. Land in England is worth $500 to $700 an acre, and it will soon be as high here. What will we be a hundred years hence with a 150,000,000 people in the country? He advised farmers to stick to their land, improve it, and see that no one but themselves owned it.

Andrew S. Fuller, who is authority on all small fruits, advises planting and cultivating the high bush huckleberry. He says these can be grown in gardens as certainly as raspberries and blackberries. The difficulty in this, we think, lies in the lack of productiveness of this variety of fruit. The berries are small and do not swell out under the influence of cultivation alone. Perhaps in time more prolific varieties may be originated. The huckleberry of commerce mostly grows wild on land worth little or nothing. The pickers make only fair wages by gathering and selling it. If to this cost of harvesting we add that of cultivation, and the interest on the value of the land, the crop does not pay. This is a reasonable inference, from the fact that though it had long been know that huckleberries can be grown by cultivation, nobody has as yet gone into this as a business.

Grass Stock.

As was to be expected from the character of the winter, grass has come out from its winter covering of snow in the best possible condition. Nearly over the entire State there has been an unbroken covering of loose snow from the time of the first fall of the winter till its disappearance late in the spring. As a result no winter killing of grass whatever is to be found where this coating of snow lay. So, too, the snow lay so late this spring that there has been no freezing and thawing of the surface, and consequently no throwing out of the young clover plants since the disappearance of the snow. To-day the rapidly starting grass shows every clover plant green and vigorous, and all the hardier grasses of course in the same condition.

A good stand of grass to start with is the first requisite for a good hay crop. This is now well assured. Though the season is late and seed time backward, yet farmers will take hold of their work with good courage so long as this king of the crops gives reasonable certainty of a generous bounty.

There is plenty of hay on hand in farmers' barns to carry the stock out to full pasturage, notwithstanding the draft made upon it by the long and steady cold of the winter. Stock is generally looking well. It is plainly manifest that year by year there are less stock owners who are careless and indifferent of their stock in winter. Now it is a rare thing indeed to find a stock of cattle that are not well fed, and that do not come out of the winter in thrifty condition.

There was more stock kept through the winter in the hands of the farmers of Maine than in any previous year. Sheep gave a good account of themselves last year, so full flocks were kept; horse stock is on the increase all around; dairying is receiving increased attention over a wide portion of the State, while young stock and fat steers were so slow of sale last fall that the full compliment was kept through. All of this stock with the single exception of the steers promises good returns for the year to come. With a good hay crop in prospect and plenty of pasturage at hand, farmers start out with the promise of reasonable rewards for well directed efforts.

Ensilage Corn.

It has been settled beyond question that corn planted for the silo contains far more nutrition when the chance is given it to grow in full maturity. If the season should allow, without danger of frost, it should pass the blossoming stage and stand till the ears of corn have advanced to complete fullness. At this stage it has been found to contain its largest amount of food material, and therefore is most valuable for stock fodder. This holds good whether it is preserved in a silo or not. Hence corn intended for fodder should be planted as early as the season and the soil will admit. Many have made a grave mistake in thinking that any time will do to plant fodder corn.

Strong growing southern corn has been chiefly advocated for growing for the silo for the reason of the greater quantity to the acre that can be grown, and without taking into consideration the matter of nutritive contents. Practice, however, has proved that nutrition has the same to do with the feeding value of silo fodder that it has with any other fodder. Many seasons the southern corn will not perfect its growth, and any year hardly comes to its full measure of maturity.

We have long advocated the planting of our northern yellow corn for the silo, in place of the later southern variety. Others have now come to recognize its greater value, and are recommending the same. A strong growing yellow corn, allowed to stand till the ears are fully grown and the kernels have begun to glaze, will produce very nearly as much weight of fodder to the acre as the southern. A good measure of this weight will be in the ear, and all know that a well filled ear of corn is a richer food material for stock than the stalk on which it grew. The yellow corn, then, has the double advantage of being earlier and therefore less liable to injury from frost, and also better in quality.

Plant thin, in drills three feet apart. Sixteen quarts of seed to the acre is enough. Corn must have the sunlight and a free circulation of air through it, in order to grow to perfection and store up its full measure of food material. Immature corn grown in a thick mass is poor fodder, whether in a silo or out.

Cows for Profit.

The strong ground the *Farmer* has taken in urging the cow to the attention of farmers as a money maker is more than supported by the *Breeders' Gazette* in the following extract; and if there is a farmer who still hesitates to bend his energies in full measure to this line of work we beg he will study it carefully:

Hon. James Wilson of Iowa observed in a public address that "where men farm for dear life the cow is the foremost consideration." Nothing could be more true, for whenever the farmer is harassed with debt, or whenever he is struggling to make good a start in life, it is the cow which comes to his assisance, paying off his mortgages in the one case and placing him upon the high road to fortune and independence upon the other. Her capacities for good are almost unlimited, and in no direction can the farmer so surely improve his condition as in developing and cultivating these capacities to the highest degree. Those who keep cows, and as many of them as circumstances will permit, and take pains to have them *good* and of the most improved sorts, and maintain them in a manner favorable to their thrift, find they are not only an agency to which a man can resort to save himself when misfortune presses and all else fails to bring relief, but that they are also a sure means of advancing the farmer's prosperity at every stage of its progress. But the cows seldom have a chance to show what they can do, and to what a degree they are capable of contributing to the fortunes of their owners. Upon a large number of farms they are not maintained in sufficient numbers to fully accomplish their mission, and on a vast majority they are of the common unimproved sorts to whose development no efforts has been given, and which are incapable of realizing for their owners one-half the profit which could be secured from highly improved animals. And this is inexcusable in these days when the improved breeds are selling at such reasonable prices that evey farmer can afford the means to replace his present inferior stock with that of better character, or at least secure crosses with which to grade up to a higher point the stock he already has. If the average cow in her present estate is worthy the good things said of her, what words of praise would do her sufficient honor if all the cows in the country were improved to the point where it has been demonstrated it is easy to bring them?

Massachusetts Farms.

The volume of Massachusetts census for 1885 which relates to agricultural products and property has just been issued, and is a very comprehensive, interesting and valuable volume.

Massachusetts has 42,026 farms.

The number of owners is 40,112; of those hiring farms 3,242; of those worked on shares, 683.

The average value of a Massachusetts farm is $2,459, and the average acreage 86.61.

The average value of the land and buildings in 1885 was 4,112,83, as against $3,660 in gold, in 1875.

Every county in the State shows an increased average value of land and buildings on farms in 1885 over 1875.

There are 36,526 farmers in the State, and 35,545 farm laborers. This is an increase of ten per cent. in ten years.

Cultivated land is worth $63.76 per acre, including cities where the average value is $237.60.

The Massachusetts farmer, on the average, has 14.49 acres of hay land, 32.54 acres of permanent pasture land, 29.80 acres of young woodland, and only 5.27 acres devoted to the cultivation of his principal crops.

The agricultural property in the State is valued at 216¼ million dollars. This capital produces 47¾ millions worth of products. The farm produce is 22.09 per cent of the total farm property.

The value of Massachusetts farm products was 28.82 per cent. more in 1885 than in 1875.

The figures show great changes in the character of the farm work. The dairy products have risen from $7,901,663 (in gold) in 1875 to $13,080,526 under the present census.

The number of acres cultivated increases in the State, although the number of farms decreases. There has been a constant decrease in the number of farms for many years.

There are 46,100 dwelling-houses and 50,275 barns on the farms of the State. The average value of of each house is $1,009.76; of each barn is $408.70.

Starkey Apple.

Dear Sirs: I want to make a few inquiries about the Starkey Apple I saw spoken of in your last paper. 1. How long does it keep well? 2. Is it a good bearer? 3. Does it cling to the tree well? 4. Is the tree hardy? 5. What kind of soil is it best adapted to do well on? 6. Where can I get some of the scions and apples? SUBSCRIBER.

1. The Starkey is not classed among the late keepers. It is good the last of November, and will keep well into the winter. It is always on exhibition at the winter meetings of the Pomological Society in February.

2. In its native locality, Vassalboro, it is claimed to be a better bearer than the Baldwin or Rhode Island Greening.

3—4. The fruit is not liable to drop from the tree while ripening, and the tree is called hardy in the central part of the State. We are not aware that it has been tested on the northern border.

5. Any good highland fruit land.

6. President Charles S. Pope of the Pomological Society, Manchester, grows the fruit.

A cut of this fruit may be found in the Transactions of the State Pomological Society for 1877.

Sulphur dusted over the seed pieces of potatoes after they are deposited into the furrows is said to prevent scab.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Some Representative Farmers.

As a representative of the reliable, conservative, old school farmers of Maine, may be mentioned Mr. Moses Fogg, who has one of the many good farms in Gorham, a town that is among the very best farming towns in the State. Mr. Fogg has been a frugal, hard working, church going man, and now at about four score years is still able to manage his farm, and do considerable work with his own hands six days in the week, and on the seventh no ordinary "Sunday storm" is sufficient to keep him from his accustomed place in the sanctuary. He has a nice set of farm buildings, a nice orchard, keeps about fifteen head of cattle, two or three horses, and sells from 25 to 35 tons of hay a year.

As a representative of a different style of farming to be found in Maine, may be mentioned Mr. H. B. Johnson of Gorham, who runs a dairy stock of from 70 to 80 head, Durham, Holstein, Jersey, and grades of all these breeds. Something more than 70 cows are to be in milk the coming season. He runs a milk cart in the village, and with the remainder of the milk makes butter, using all the modern improved methods for the production of a first class article. He has three siloes in which fodder from both sweet and ensilage corn is cured. Mr. Johnson has a steam engine with which water pumping, grain threshing, ensilage cutting, churning and wood sawing are done; he "don't know how he could get along with his farming without the engine." Mr. J. did not tell me that he is "getting rich, farming," and I presume he is not, but I *think* he is "making money, farming," and I *know* he has a very nice home, with social and educational privileges second to very few places in the country; he and his family seem to appreciate and enjoy their home, with no fear of suffering from the blizzard or the cyclone.

Charles Hunnewell, Windham, has a good farm with a good set of farm buildings, one of the very best in the county, the Hunnewell homestead, his children being the fifth generation, the place never having been out of the name since it was settled. Mr. H. always has a pair or two of very nice steers, now has a pair four years old, Hereford build and color, something better than 7 feet, very nicely made and very nicely matched. His farm span consists of brood mares, one by Palmer Knox, and one a strong made Canada mare. A four years old, from the latter, strong 1100 lbs., is a nice looking colt. A colt from the Palmer Knox mare, by Hanson's Dan Wilkes, was sold for $220, and is now valued at nearly twice that sum. The weanlings from these mares by Winthrop Pilot, are large, nice looking colts.

Another representative of the old school, reliable, conservative farmer of Maine, may be found at the Lamb homestead, Otisfield, in the person of Wm. Lamb, who, with his brother and son, occupy the farm settled by his father nearly a century ago. This has ever been among the honored families of the town, prominent in both church and State, Mr. Wm. Lamb having been town treasurer for twenty years or more, until he declined an election, and deacon of the Free Baptist church from its organization. The stock of cattle now on the place is descended from that brought to the farm when it was first settled, having been graded to the best in the neighborhood, Durham or Hereford, as it may have been. It is now largely Hereford color, and ranks well among the best in town. The "good woman of the house" always has on hand for the table, and for sale, a supply of the very best domestic cheese to be found in the country.

D. L. Brett, Otisfield, (Norway P. O.) is among the largest farmers in town, keeping from thirty to forty head of cattle. For some years past he has been breeding the Holsteins with good results.

Standing at the head of the herd, is the pure bred bull Nubian, from the herd of I. T. Carville, Lewiston, an animal that richly deserves and has received good patronage. This bull, when 8 months and 19 days old, girthed 5 ft., 5 in., weighed 815 lbs., having gained 355 pounds in 179 days, being weaned in the time. When 14 months old, his girth was 6 feet, his weight 1170 pounds. When 2 years and 8 months old, he girthed 7 ft., 3 in., and weighed 1830 lbs. Mr. B. has a pure bred cow, and a bull one year old this spring; also three fine looking cows from the Carville herd, three-fourths Holstein. He started in last fall with about twenty calves of Nubian's get, a fine lot, the largest ones girthing about 5 feet when they came to the barn.

A neighbor of Mr. Brett's, F. J. Sawyer, has four pure bred cows and heifers, also a bull calf by Nubian, raised on skimmed milk, 4 feet in the line when less than 4 months old.

W. W. Andrews in the same neighborhood, "Otisfield Gore," has a pure bred cow and heifer. Andrews is another old and honored name in town. Mr. W. W. Andrews has been Worthy Master of Crooked River Grange since its organization, some fifteen years, and is now Master of the Oxford County Pomona Grange.

A pleasant home for a night was found at Hillside Farm, Harrison, E. K. Whitney, proprietor, well known throughout the State as an orchadist and breeder of fine horses, Jersey stock and White Chester swine. Besides a profusion of pears and small fruits, from 500 to 1000 barrels of apples is only an ordinary crop from the hillsides of Hillside Farm, and a large portion of the orchard, very largely Baldwin, not yet being in bearing condition. The horse stock on the dam's side is from Kate, by son of Morgan Selon, which Mr. W. considers one of the very best horses he has ever owned. Fannie Aufield, from Kate by Aufield, thoroughbred, is described in the Oxford County Trotting Horse Association Catalogue, as "a perfectly sound and smooth mare, with the best of limbs, possessing great endurance, with plenty of substance." From this mare Mr. Whitney has Tim Redwood, foaled in 1882, Ella Redwood foaled in 1883, Hiram foaled in 1885 by Redwood, and Nina foaled in 1886 by Prescott. Kate Patchen is a bay mare, with white stripe in face, one white foot behind, thirteen years old next June, from Kate, by Tom Patchen, standard bred. From this mare Mr. W. has Nancy Boone, foaled in 1882 by Daniel Boone, Minnie Gideon foaled in 1886 by Gideon. Kate Patchen is now in foal to Gideon.

About twenty-five head of Jerseys, mostly of the A. J. C. C. registry, are kept at Hillside Farm. The stock is of the very best strains that have been brought into the State, including Victor Hugo, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, and Jersey Belle of Scituate. Scituate of Hillside, at the head of the herd, is by King of Scituate, and is a fine looking animal. A very fine representative of the Maine State Jerseys, is a bull of Butler Boy and Sailor Boy stock. For some twenty-five years, Mr. Whitney has bred White Chesters, the original stock having been from Chester county, Penn., which he thinks the best breed with which he is acquainted. From one to two tons a year is the usual pork crop. To answer the question so often asked, "does it pay to raise pork?" Mr. W. last season instituted an experiment with two of his Chester pigs. They were April pigs, killed in January. The exact figures are as follows: Cost of meal, $23.48; middlings, $3.75; bran, $1.64; total, $28.87. The pigs dressed 312½ lbs., and 310½ lbs., which sold for 7½ cts. per pound, leaving a credit in favor of the pigs of $17.85½. Mr. W. thinks the manure made paid for the 567 quarts of skimmed milk fed, and the trouble of feeding. C. S. A.

For the Maine Farmer.

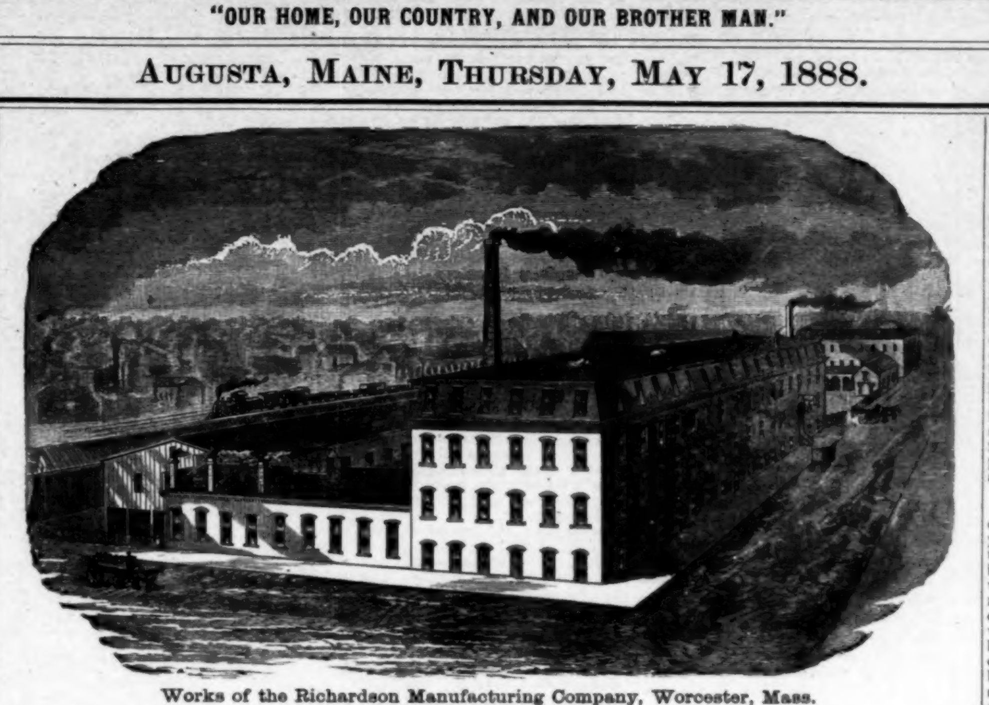
A Good Fence.

The fence question is of considerable importance to us farmers; and to have a good substantial fence around our pastures, so that we can feel safe as regards the whereabouts of our stock, whether we are asleep or awake, at home or abroad, is of the *greatest* importance. It is an old adage, that "good fences make good neighbors." What an amount of quarreling has been the result of poor division fences between neighbors, and often law suits grow out of a poor length of fence.

The fence around my pasture was originally built of cedar rails and cedar bunks and stakes. The bunks had become rotten, and the lower end of the stakes rotted off so that the fence began to fall over, so I began to consider how I should repair it. I found cedar for bunks was very scarce, so I commenced last fall to haul rocks that were from 2½ to 3 feet in length, and some of them as wide as they were long, and a foot or more thick. I placed the rocks for bunks, and leveled them down so that the bottom rail when laid on would be one foot from the ground. For stakes I got some ⅝ in. iron rods, 4¼ feet in length. I drilled the holes one foot apart, so that when the stakes were set the top ends would be three or four feet apart, and drilled the holes three inches deep. After the stakes were driven in, I then straightened them up so the top ends would be one foot apart, by bending the iron as near the rock as possible. The object of drilling holes in this way is so the stakes will not pull out of the rock, and will be much stiffer than if drilled plumb. After putting on one rail I bored a bunk, the thickness through that I wanted the rails apart, with a ¾ in. bit, boring holes in bunk from 9 to 12 in. apart, according to size of rail, having the bunk from 15 to 18 in. long, then drive the bunk down close to the rail, and thus continue to put on bunks and rails until you have four bunks and five good rails, and if the work is well done you have got a good fence that the next generation can live along side of and not be likely to quarrel with his neighbor. The iron for one length cost me 20 cts., and the rest is all labor. I had rather build this kind of fence than to get the cedar for bunks and stakes, even if I had the cedar growing in the swamp; it costs less, to reckon a fair price for labor. I built 60 lengths last season, and intend to build as much more this season, and so on until my whole farm is fenced. Hon. I. C. Libby has two miles of this fence on his farm in this town, and he says that he would build no other kind.

If a brother farmer is benefitted by the above, I shall feel that I am well paid for my trouble. N. E. MURRAY.

Burnham.



Works of the Richardson Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass.

[SEE DESCRIPTION ON SECOND PAGE.]

For the Maine Farmer.

Orchard Notes—No. 3.

MULCHING.

Arbor day set in with a cold mist, which finally developed into a steady rain. Having heard stories to the effect that mice had worked serious damage to young apple trees during the past winter, your correspondent was apprehensive that possibly his own trees might have suffered, although he has had for several years great confidence in the efficacy of heavy mulching as a sure preventive. Donning a rubber coat, and arming myself with salve and bandages in anticipation of wounds, I sallied forth, and passed rapidly through a young and thrifty orchard of sixty-three trees, covering just one acre of ground; only two trees had been knawed by mice, and those not badly; the outer bark had been consumed entirely around, and for a length of ten to twelve inches, but the inner bark was not seriously hurt, so that after the wounds were dressed there was reasonable hope that the trees would live. This young orchard has not been mulched for two years, and as the old mulch was about gone and green grass growing all about the trees freely, the wonder was that more trees were not attacked. Passing from this into an orchard of eight acres, where there were certainly 300 young trees liable to be injured by mice, not one was found in fact, there wasn't the least sign of a mouse, and right along by a stone wall for a long distance there was a row of very young trees, but as I passed tree after tree untouched my sprits rose, and I left the orchard with feelings of delight and satisfaction that my plan had worked so well. The cold rain beat in my face, and my hands were chilled to the marrow, but I was happy, for had not my plan worked to a charm?

Now, most people reason in this way: "Why, if you put straw or hay, or any other loose material about a tree, you are surely extending a general invitation to all the field mice to nest there, and your trees will be utterly ruined." Such is theory, but in practice the result is just the reverse. Mice must have something green and fresh to live upon, and if all the green grass about a tree is killed by heavy mulching, good-bye mice. Now that row of young apple-trees by the wall was mulched well in the spring and right after haying—nay, before haying was entirely finished—all the brakes, weeds and foul grasses left by the wall were cut close with a bush scythe and placed about the trees. The consequence was that not a green thing could be discovered under the mulch, and the trees were safe and sound. Afterwards two other young orchards were looked over, one of 300 trees set ten years ago, and one of 200 trees set one year, and not one tree was injured. Those set one year ago this spring were mulched pretty well after setting with strawy manure, and a part of those set ten years with strawy manure, and a part heavily with damaged hay, and, as I said, not one was injured, a pretty strong confirmation of the theory that if the grass is killed the tree is safe from the attacks of mice. But what other service does mulching perform? It keeps the ground cool and moist during the heat and droughts of summer, and by this protection the roots are prevented from drying up, the foliage kept in high color, and in spring by the retention of frost any disposition to premature growth or premature blossoming is at once checked.

Last summer I had occasion to call on Mr. Geo. C. Bowman, one of the most enterprising, and certainly one of the best farmers and orchardists in the town of Sidney, and he showed me the difference in trees of the same age and set in the same field, and where the soil was all alike. The difference in growth was perceptible, but that in appearance was remarkable. The trees that were mulched were very healthy in appearance, the foliage being fresh and of a dark green color, while those not mulched were pale and sickly looking.

Young trees should be mulched as soon as set out. If the land is under cultivation for one, two or several years, the mulching may be removed in the fall and the trees banked with earth; in the spring the earth must be removed or spread away, manure or dressing of some kind applied, and new mulching provided. After trees get to be ten years of age mulching can be gradually dispensed with and biennial applications of manure substituted. Annual would be better. *On no account* should wheat straw or any other loose material be applied as a mulch in the fall of the year, or even late in summer. The risk is too great. I have seen, or known of hundreds of young trees being destroyed in this way. W. P. A.

Granite Hill Farm.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farming Notes.

Our farmers are now beginning to plan the campaign, not the political campaign, but the earnest campaign for the season of 1888 upon the farm. The question of the hour seems to be, what crops shall we try for the coming season, or what shall the harvest be? These important questions are just now deserving our attention, and we hope that our farmers will not pass these questions by without giving them their best thoughts. Let these two questions, adaptability of crops to the soil, and the utilization of labor, receive our best thoughts and attention.

We fully believe that no farmer, no matter how good a farmer he may be, can well succeed at the present time of low prices of our farm crops, and the high prices demanded for labor upon our farms, if he should run his farm as of old, giving no thought to the cost of production or the cost of labor to produce our farm crops. We hope to hear from our farm writers upon these questions of production and cost of the leading farm crops at the present prices. Also, whether we should raise special crops or a variety. My idea has been to raise those crops that the markets demand, and those crops that make the best returns for the least outlay of labor expended in the production, ever taking into account the adaptability of crops to the soil to be treated. How can a farmer fully succeed with raising such crops as his soil will not produce, or such as are a drug in the market, after he has expended time, labor, and all the expense of use of land, etc. Farming is a dull business if we do not put our best efforts into the work before us, and even then it is not as remunerative as it should be. Therefore we should fully realize the importance of agricultural knowledge, let our study in agriculture be progressive, fully keeping pace with the times. Nearly all of the old methods must be left behind; the times are constantly changing, and the demands of agriculture must necessarily change in order to meet those demands which the times call for. We must be alive to the fact that as the country grows old, our soil needs a different treatment, and new methods must be adopted or we shall be left behind. Hard study was never more demanded than at present in order to make the farm pay.

North Belgrade. A. E. FAUGHT.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Pleasant Grange Home.

While in Bangor last week, we made a visit to our good Grange brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gregory, so well known to the patrons of our State. Bro. Gregory has a pleasant home, two and one-half miles from the city, where at any time his friends can enjoy the generous hospitality of one of the most faithful and earnest patrons Maine has yet developed, and that is saying a great deal. Bro. Gregory was Worthy Overseer of the State Grange for six years, has been Master of the Penobscot Pomona eleven consecutive years, and during all this time has missed but four meetings. If there is a patron in Maine that can prove a better record, we would like to know it. He has also frequently held the office of Deputy, and is now Deputy at large. All of the important offices of the subordinate Grange have been satisfactorily filled by Bro. Gregory.

His son is now with him on the farm, and the two are busily preparing for the season's work. Raising poultry and early vegetables for the Bangor market is a specialty on this farm, while orcharding and selling milk greatly enhances the income.

Sister Gregory's father, Simeon Mayo, lives with them, and has all the kindly attention one of his advanced years requires. Grandfather Mayo will be 93 next August. His mind is remarkably attentive and vigorous for one of his years, health good, and he bids fair to round his hundred years in full. He is a pensioner of the war of 1812, and has been a faithful and devoted member of the Methodist church 65 years. We greatly enjoyed sitting by the aged veteran's side and hearing him tell of the events that transpired, and with which he was associated more than three-quarters of a century ago.

In closing this article, we wish to add that had it not been for the Grange we probably should never have met Bro. and Sister Gregory, and our pleasant visit to their home forever missed. We regard this social feature of our grand organization one of its strong holds upon our encouragement and support. S. F. EMERSON.

Skowhegan.

The Potato.

The potato, viewed as an article of food, has few nutrient principles to recommend it, says the *Popular Science News*, but as a table luxury it is highly esteemed in all lands where it has been introduced. The waste of the body which is constantly occurring, sleeping or waking, must be met by a supply of food which contains the chemical principles fitted to replenish and sustain the body. The element nitrogen is the important agent in foods which supplies force or energy, and this the potato holds only in insignificant quantities. It is capable of supplying warmth to a considerable extent, but it can not be regarded as a carbonaceous food of high value.

The only people in the world who have fallen into the grievous error of striving to subsist almost entirely upon potatoes are the Irish. It can not be doubted that nearly or quite all the ills that trouble unhappy Ireland are due to the humble potato. The Irish are the meanest-fed people living in a civilized land of which we have any knowledge; they are in a condition of semi-starvation, even when in their highest prosperity.

Every visitor in Ireland is struck with the "pot-bellied" appearance of the natives, men and women. The abnormal distension of the abdominal walls is due to the enormous amount of potatoes which they are compelled to consume in order to maintain a tolerable degree of health. If this people would quit the cultivation of the potato, and supply its place with grain cereals, Ireland would soon become a happy and prosperous nation.

The Irish problem is regarded by English statesmen as an exceedingly intricate one. It is certainly of a nature which cannot be solved by angry debates in Parliament or by Ministerial changes. But if the English land owners will take the trouble to visit Ireland, and remain long enough to change its soil production from potatoes to cereal grains, Irish riots and discontent will soon cease.

Half starved men and women can never be happy, and an exclusive diet of potatoes, no matter how large the quantity used, will only serve to maintain people in a feeble, half starved, revolutionary, quarrelsome condition.

Prof. Long says that in one year Great Britain imports 257,000,000 pounds of butter, requiring upon the ordinary estimate 773,000,000 gallons of milk to make it. This milk in its turn would require for its production 1,717,000 cows.

Frequent and thorough cultivation is generally fully as effective in protecting vegetable plants against injury from drought, as the best of mulch most carefully applied.

Toads are the policemen of the garden. They speedily transport insect depredators to a place where they will do no more harm. And this interior jail is quite capacious.

If you have a shady spot in the garden, plant it with lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower or any crop used for salads or greens. The warmest and sunniest location is needed for melons, tomatoes, potatoes, etc.

Sprinkling garden vegetables or vegetable plants is of no account. If you want to water them, give the ground a thorough soaking—afterwards mulch or keep well cultivated.

Tying Up Early Cabbages.

"The tying up of the leaves of early cabbages," says *Gardening Illustrated*, "is much practised by the London market-growers, and is one to be commended. The operation is a simple one, just, in fact, similar to that adopted in the case of Coes lettuces. The soft outer leaves are folded carefully around the heart or centre of the plant, and the whole is bound firmly with a withe or piece of bast. There are several good reasons given by market-growers for this practice. The centre being protected from the weather, the cabbages heart sooner by two or three weeks than they otherwise would do, and they are more easily handled in gathering and packing for market. The plan is one that is seldom adopted in private gardens, but there can be no doubt that it is one that can be recommended, inasmuch as there is a gain of a week or two as regards cutting, and compact little cabbages are always preferable to loose ones, which, moreover, are apt to get broken, or otherwise injured in gathering." It may be worth while to test this method with our early cabbages.

"Fancy" Jersey breeding is over—profit has taken the place of fancy. A man goes into the business now just as he would go into the national banking business, expecting to make a dividend and have the stock left—hence the value of this breed for practical dairy work.

Horse Department.

Good Stock, and an Attractive Home.

Whoever visits Fairview Garden, Auburn, Me., and meets its enthusiastic owner, Mr. I. V. McKenney, must needs close his eyes and ears, else he will go away with the impression that this is one of the beautiful spots in Auburn, that choice stock fills the stables and outbuildings, and that the proprietor believes in the line of work he is engaged in. Such men it is always a pleasure to meet. There are no milk and water methods in practice with them.

The colts that have gone out from this establishment, sired by McKenney Knox, have not been brought to the test of public trials; but as gentlemen's drivers, they have been eagerly picked up and carried away at prices perfectly satisfactory to the breeder. As a class, they have perhaps sold for as much as any other family. This horse is a golden chestnut, very stylish, good size, a fine driver, very speedy, and never having been overtaxed, transmits all these essential qualities to a remarkable degree. He was by Whalebone Knox, by Gen. Knox, dam by Hunton's Messenger. In an adjoining stall stands Predictor 4760, by Prescott, dam May Wyman, by Whalebone Knox, grand dam by Lewiston Boy—a Morgan and Messenger. This colt, a chestnut roan, four years old, stands 15.2 hands, and weighs over 1000 pounds—an up-headed, stylish acting colt, with as good limbs as one would care to see, and a gait that indicates the trotter. His dam is a valuable brood mare, and, bred to Hambletonians, the colts have proved superior. It only confirms the statement so often made that we should hold fast to mares of Morgan descent. The pet of the stable is the wonderful yearling Golden Ore, by Messenger Wilkes, dam Nellie M., by Hampton. The colts by Messenger Wilkes all have size, finish, and good limbs, but this one, out of a remarkable mare, bids fair to lead the crowd, as his dam has for years. She has long been known as the fastest road mare in Lewiston, and at the same time has been a faithful worker on the farm. Speed lines on both sides centre in this colt, and the moment the stall door is opened his worth impresses the visitor. He stands now, 15 hands, and weighs 900 pounds; strong in limbs, yet closely knit together, with no trace of coarseness; clean cut head, yet so marked by his sire that one would know him to be a Wilkes; a good body, strongly coupled. His action is smooth and easy, and the colt that heads him on the track in September, must be a good one. He will be kept entirely for breeding purposes. Hampton, the sire of the dam, was by Jupiter, by Long Island Black Hawk, by Andrew Jackson, a son of Young Bashaw, his dam being by Kildare, by Imported Scotch Highlander. This colt, if nothing befalls him, is destined to be one of our best stock horses when matured, having size, color, limbs, action, and receiving now the proper care and treatment to insure substance. The mare received an injury on the ice this winter, breaking one hip, and is now but a wreck of her former self; but the three months old sucker at her side, by Predictor, is a good one, and, as the boys say, "a trotter."

The Plymouth Rocks in the yards and pens, indicate the same care as in former years, and among them are many fine specimens. For size, this family has always been noted, and Mr. McKenney evidently intends to maintain his ground.

The pair of collies that guard the property, are both fine specimens, being out of registered stock and possessing individual merit.

In the barn cellars are the Poland Chinas, "the best breed of all," says Mr. M. The demand for pigs is beyond the capacity of the ten sows kept for breeding purposes, and for this reason, together with the fact that they are cheaply kept, no thought of a change is entertained.

It was somewhat discouraging to walk over the garden the last of April, where the early vegetables are to be grown for the city market, and find it under snow two to three feet deep; yet that was the condition, and the hot houses and cold frames were crowded to their utmost with cabbages, lettuce, tomatoes and beets, some ready to be transplanted, and awaiting only the coming spring. These plants were all in good growing shape, and hardy. No attempt is made to grow plants for the market, but the entire space used to supply the large garden. This year, about fifteen pounds of onion seed will be sown, as this crop has always been profitable, save one patch last year, where the attempt was made to dress entirely with commercial fertilizers.

The orchard, just coming into bearing, is in as good condition as one could wish, and the fruit returns satisfactory. This year it is to be largely increased.

Market gardening, stock raising or orcharding must be profitable, for the two-story modern house, finished thoroughly throughout, heated by steam, and promising future comfort and happiness to all its inmates, testifies to successful business operations in the past. The visitor at Fairview Garden will see much to interest him, and, in the examination of the stock, and methods of conducting farm operations, find profit and satisfaction.

The fact that good horses and colts are multiplying rapidly, can only be realized by those who go about the State and note the improvement. It is seen everywhere. Standing on the street corner at Bethel, a few days since, we noticed the sons and daughters of Redwood, Prescott, Eclair, Champion, Shenandoah and others, all superior colts. The little son of Prescott is a beauty, with proud action. A colt by Champion, a horse owned at Hartford, by Vermont Black Hawk, out of a mare of Morrill descent, shows evidence of as much speed as any, perhaps. His owner, Seth Walker, satisfied with the first year's results, has wisely bred the mare each year to the same horse, until now he has three fine colts. The colts by Eclair are well built and possessed of good trotting action. A filly by Shenandoah, a horse brought from the south, would please a horseman anywhere. A better class of stallions are being used than formerly, and greater care exercised in the selection of the brood mares, with the certain result of growing better stock. Here, as in so many other places, there is a grand opportunity to introduce the larger class, for not every man is adapted to the work of growing trotting stock. Wanting a supply of horses for farm work, buyers are sent to Canada to purchase what should be grown at home, and that, too, at a profit.

A correspondent asks about turning his colts to pasture. The practice of turning young stock away, with no preparation for the radical change, is one that surely works injury. There must be a loss to the individual creature while adapting itself to new conditions and surroundings. If accustomed to regular grain rations daily, it will not do to cut these off at once. If housed in warm pens, it is cruel to turn at once to the pasture. These changes should be gradual. Before the grass starts, or the sod is hard enough to hold the stock, the days should be spent in the yard, and the hours of exposure increased. The grain should surely be continued until the stock is well settled in the pastures. Some claim that it is better to gradually reduce the quantity at the barn, so that the change to grass will not be so marked; but if no grain is to be fed during the summer, it will pay to continue daily rations a few weeks after turning the colts to pasture. Better growth will be secured than otherwise is possible, and there need be no loss in making the change. Surely there should be no thought of turning them out until the grass is well started, and warm weather an assured fact.

A movement is on foot to secure the publication of a New England trotting register, and we trust it may succeed. The number of trotting horses, and the long list to come in the near future, renders such a step necessary, that the character of our home stock may be fully determined. Such a register, giving not only the races and records of New England bred stock, but also the breeding of each, would be of immense value to each and every man interested in breeding this class of stock. In the long lists of the national registers, our eastern stock does not command the attention it should, save in a few marked instances. The hearty co-operation of breeders great and small, one and all, would insure the yearly publication of a volume that would add greatly to the value of the stock, and rapidly promote an industry that is destined to be one of the leading features of stock breeding in the future.

As work increases, be sure that the feed for the team is in proportion to the wasted energies, so that there may be no loss. In connection with the amount, which also should be of the right quality, it should be borne in mind that regularity is of equal importance. Don't curtail the noonings; more will be accomplished in the month to come by giving the horses or oxen a full hour's nooning and a little grooming, than otherwise. Bulky food should not be given at noon. Increase the grain and not the hay, feeding oats and corn, rather than corn, to supply the phosphates rather than fats. Hard work for the muscles requires that muscle and flesh forming food be given. Attention to these little things insures health and the greatest amount of work.

In a private letter received from a gentleman travelling in New York State, looking for some choice stock, special mention is made of the colts by Artemus, Jr., owned now by Barrett Brothers, West Sumner. He states that there is a decided boom in this stock, and these colts are selling at a long price. We understand, also, that five thousand dollars have lately been offered the present owners of the stallion by the party that formerly owned him, the desire being to take him back to Senaca County, New York, where he came from. This being the case, the Messrs. Barrett will feel doubly sure of their good judgment in the purchase, and confidently expect him to breed as good colts in Maine as in New York.

New York city requires 100,000 horses yearly, to supply its demands, about 600,000 being in use in all ways. This horse trade amounts to over $15,000,000, quite a sum to be handled over yearly. The horse car horses come chiefly from the west, being neither large nor small, but good sized, well made animals, costing from $175 to $200. In five years, these are used up and sold to farmers for from $6 to $20 each, where they often recover from the soreness caused by the pavements. Maine horses are preferred for this work, because our hardy, colder climate gives more enduring constitutions; but our supply is yet limited, though rapidly increasing.

Mr. Simpson, a great horseman of Los Angeles, California, says that the best horse he has handled in years came from Fairfield, Me., and a writer in the New York *Mail and Express* speaks of "the handsome animals from Maine, the only eastern State that seems capable of producing a good horse." This is high praise, but the State and her breeders deserve it; and considering the effort that is now being made here to breed horses of a high standard, it is safe to say that their well-earned reputation will be maintained for years to come.

The Saco Driving Park Association has purchased what is known as the Woodman lot, and the building of the track will commence at once. It is to be elliptical in shape, and when finished a desirable track for races, the first of which will be held in August. The building committee consists of Samuel W. Seavey, Lewis P. True, Willis T. Emmons, John M. Deering and Jas. H. Miles, all of Saco.

Editor Farmer: I have just weighed a brown colt, one year old to-day, which stands 14.2 hands, and weighs 790 lbs., sired by Chaffee's St. Elmo, and was bred and is owned by Martin Webber of China. The style and action of the colt is fine.

China, May 9. F. O. BRAINERD.

The New York *Sportsman* offers a sweepstakes race for Harry Wilkes (2.13½), Belle Hamlin (2.13¾), and Prince Wilkes (2.16), to be trotted at Rochester, N. Y., July 4, next, entrance $1000 each, with $3000 added, the winner to have $5000.

Poultry Department.

The season is so late that chicks have hardly begun to appear on the farms, and the business of hatching must necessarily continue another month at least. Hurry them along now as rapidly as possible, so as to give them a good start before the hot days of July. Don't be content with raising a few, but aim to increase the number as well as the size of the flocks. It takes but little additional time to raise two hundred chicks, over what is necessary for one hundred.

The love for any particular breed has very much to do with one's success in poultry breeding. It is of no use to cling to a breed that one dislikes, neither is it profitable to keep more than one variety. Select the one the fancy of the individual calls for, and the result of years will prove the wisdom of the choice.

In answer to our Eastern correspondent, we would say that within a few weeks we hope to give a practical illustration of an economical method of heating a breeder house for the growing of early chicks, feeling certain that the illustrations will be more helpful than any description can be.

April 25th, A. C. Hawkins reported 1500 chickens hatched and 200 hens setting. Having tested all the leading makes of incubators Mr. H. has returned to the hens, feeling sure that better results and surer returns can be secured, than with any machine.

Take a little time and thoroughly spade the runs connected with the poultry houses. The earth has become soiled and the hens will be helped by a fresh supply, as well as by the quantity of bugs and worms that will be thrown up.

Good Maxims.

It don't pay to keep poor poultry.

It don't pay to neglect anything.

It don't pay to buy high priced eggs and then not look after the sitting hens.

It don't pay to feed corn meal to chickens, ducks or turkeys.

It don't pay to use an inferior male.

It don't pay to breed for color only.

It don't pay to hatch any more chicks than one can take care of.

It don't pay to hatch all summer.

It don't pay to keep hens unless you know what it costs to produce eggs and meat.

It don't pay to feed any one kind of grain continuously.

It don't pay to feed any kind of condition powders or concentrated egg food.

It don't pay to allow the hens to get sick, lousy or lame.

It don't pay to leave the care of the poultry to the hired man.

It don't pay to grow chickens or turkeys unless they can be protected from the dew and wet until two or three weeks old.

It don't pay to lose your temper in the hen house.

It don't pay to keep poultry in the hog-pen, shed, carriage house or barn floor.

It don't pay to set one hen at a time.

It don't pay to believe every flaming advertisement.

It don't pay to discard a good flock to try something new.

It don't pay to mix breeds.

It don't pay to feed all the hens will eat.

It *does* pay to keep good poultry.

It does pay to study the nature of the breed and feed intelligently.

It does pay to introduce a fresh, pure blood male yearly.

It does pay to feed a variety of food.

It does pay to feed at regular hours.

It does pay to keep one breed year after year.

It does pay to provide clean, healthy pens.

It does pay to give the hens the run of the orchard.

It does pay to separate the chicks as soon as the sex can be determined, and allow the pullets a greater range, with less fattening food.

It does pay to feed for an object.

It does pay to keep an itemized poultry account.

It does pay to grow better poultry than your neighbor.

It does pay to breed from the very best hens only.

It does pay to grow turkeys, ducks and geese.

It does pay to grow meal worms and vegetables for the poultry.

It does pay to grow cabbages, turnips and onions for winter feeding to the flocks.

It does pay to keep a fresh dust bath in the pens all the time.

It does pay to spade the pens and sow oats or barley.

It does pay to apply business principles to the poultry department.

It does pay to select eggs of a uniform size and color for the fancy market dealers.

It does pay to study every phase of the question thoroughly.

It does pay to be honest in all poultry transactions.

It *will* pay to think over these maxims.

How I Spent My Holiday.

Mr. Editor: About a mile from where I live are situated the poultry buildings of the Cottrell Bros. They are quite near the shore, facing the water. These gentlemen carry on a large poultry business. On enquiry, I learned that they have twelve hundred chickens, fifty-five hens, and fourteen ducks, the latter business has just been taken up. For hatching purposes they have five incubators, the largest, the "Monarch," contains about six hundred eggs, the next two in order hold two hundred eggs each, the next holds sixty-five eggs, and the smallest one holds fifty-five eggs, all the incubators together hold twelve hundred and seventy eggs. One of the incubators are full of ducks' eggs, which will hatch the first day of May. The buildings cover three thousand square feet floor surface. They are well lighted and ventilated. Each apartment is furnished with a ventilator made of strips of boards five inches wide, nailed together at the edges so as to form a hollow square. These are placed at the side of the building, with the upper end in the open air, while the lower end reaches within two feet of the floor; thus bringing plenty of fresh air to the fowls. The first two days the chickens are fed on hard boiled eggs, after that on corn meal, oat meal, oats, wheat, cracked corn, barley and buckwheat, and every night and morning, oat meal, corn meal, shorts, middlings, ground meat scalded, and besides all this, the chickens have plenty of green food. All the weak and sick ones are kept in one pen. The chicken brooders are about two feet high, and warmed by lamps from underneath. The doors from the brooders into the pens are large enough to let one chicken pass at a time, and are covered with little strips of cloth. There are little fountains for drinking purposes, which can be easily made by filling a tin can with some kind of mush and water, the mush being put in first, then turn the can upside down in a saucer, then you will have a chicken fountain. ARTHUR F. BROWN.

Belfast, May 1.

[The above letter is from a boy correspondent, ten years old, and we are not only pleased to publish the same, but would be glad to hear further about the growth and size of these chicks, the method of dressing and marketing, and price received. Other boys may be encouraged to write of their visits and experiences.—ED.]

From several sources the report comes of trouble with sitting hens, and the query as to which incubator is best. To all such we would say what has so often been affirmed, that artificial incubation is neither practical or profitable for ordinary farmers, who because of their small flocks and multiplicity of duties are unable to give the time and attention necessary. The whole system belongs to the field of the fancier and specialist, and even here there is a question about the profit of the method. If the broody hens are properly cared for there is not much trouble about the results. They should be given quiet quarters, moderately dark, protected from the laying hens, and as much as possible from each other, provided with clean nests, into which sulphur, cedar twigs, tobacco stems or insect powder are scattered to drive away the vermin. The feed should be corn, and that placed where the hens can find it readily when they come off. Fresh water must also be provided and a good dust bath. These are all little things, but the neglect of either will in many cases prevent a successful hatch. If vermin get into the nest the hen will probably be driven off during the last week, just at the critical period. If the food supply is wanting the animal heat cannot be maintained and the germs die in the shell.

If other hens get to the nest and disturb the sitters then the eggs are liable to be broken, or the hen driven from the nest to worry or fret others, or to the entire loss of the entire clutch of eggs. A half hour's time daily on the part of some one person will avoid all these troubles and render the best results more than possible. The single sitting of eggs may not mean very much, but their value should be considered with reference to the possible profit on the flock, rather than the cost or market value of the eggs. No one can succeed with an incubator who is not attentive to all the little details, and even then there are conditions, seemingly beyond the control of the individual.

Unless growing chicks in numbers, and willing to give time and study to the work, it will not be profitable to invest in a machine. Rather should one give the same attention to his broody hens, and thus secure the largest number of chicks.

The whitewash brush plays an important part in the economy of the poultry house. The days are full of labor, but the walls and ceiling of the house must have a thorough washing with good lime water to which has been added a little salt, to give it body and make it stick, and a little carbolic acid to aid in driving away the lice. Into every crack and crevice this should be forced, and no spot neglected. It is a little thing, but it means a great deal. The same brush and wash will do good service in stalls and tie ups, brightening and sweetening everything.

Build a light lathe fence around the whole, or a part, of the orchard, and so keep the hens out of the garden, and away from the front door steps and flower garden. They will seek the dryest and sunniest places if allowed their freedom, but the housewife that has to struggle to keep the hens away from the door or out of her little corner of the garden, is fully justified in raising a first-class rebellion.

Woman's Department.

How to Cook Potatoes.

No member of the vegetable kingdom returns a richer reward for the care bestowed upon it than the potato. There are only six distinct methods of cooking it—roasting, boiling, steaming, stewing, frying and broiling—but it can be served in about as many different ways as there are days in the year, and, if properly done, will be acceptable in all of them. To cook a potato is an easy matter. To cook a potato properly is one of the highest evidences of culinary skill. Of the half million bushels of potatoes handled every day in the eight million kitchens of the United States how many are cooked as they should be?

The superior quality of a properly baked or broiled potato, over that one served in the usual conventional style astonishes people of critical taste; while the contrast between a dish of light, snowy-looking mashed potatoes and a dish of the coarse greyish-colored stuff so often served as mashed potato, is too marked to escape the notice of even the most obtuse individual. The former is white, mealy, and temptingly delicious. The latter is dark, soggy, uninviting and unpalatable. Yet the difference is mainly, if not altogether, in the manner of cooking—is merely the difference between skillful and unskillful preparation.

The primitive method of roasting potatoes under, or among, the ashes of a wood fire, is an excellent one, but cook stoves and ranges have driven the open wood fire out of use, and it is as rare an event now-a-days to roast potatoes under the ashes as it is to roast meats or fowls before an open fire. Roasting and baking are, however, so nearly synonymous that it has been customary to use the terms indiscriminately, and to the average person they signify the same thing. In that sense I use them. To roast or bake a potato, it should be washed clean, wiped dry, put in a moderately hot oven, either on the grate, or in a baking pan, and subjected to a gradually increasing heat until the skin becomes firm, and assumes a light brown color. If the oven is kept at the proper temperature potatoes will bake in from 40 to 60 minutes, according to size. As soon as thoroughly done they should be taken from the oven and broken tenderly, or a slit two-thirds the length of the potato should be made in each one, and a small lump of butter inserted therein.

The starch in a potato will absorb moisture when the starch cells are ruptured by heat, and unless baked or roasted potatoes are cracked or gashed as soon as cooked, and the steam allowed to escape they will become sodden, dark-colored, and rank flavored. If cracked or gashed as soon as thoroughly baked they can be kept, without much deterioration, a considerable length of time. But baked potatoes should be taken from the oven and served the moment they are done. The flesh will then be light and mealy, and will possess all the exquisite aroma and delicious flavor so familiar to those who have enjoyed the delicious tuber perfectly roasted. Potatoes baked with fowl or meat of any kind, are very nice, and are done in this manner: Pare and parboil, then place in the pan containing the fowl or roast. Turn over, when partly cooked, so they may brown evenly. They can be baked in this manner without parboiling, but require a longer time. They can also be baked in drippings, without fowl or meat.

Boiling is the most common method of cooking potatoes. But comparatively few people know how to boil a potato so it will be dry, mealy and fine flavored. To boil either pared or unpared potatoes, put them when prepared in a liberal allowance of slightly salted boiling water, and keep them boiling until tender enough to pierce easily with a fork, then drain, sprinkle with salt, cover with a folded towel and set back on the range to dry off, and keep hot. If treated in this manner, they will be tender, dry and mealy.

If they have been boiled without paring, the skins can be readily removed before the potatoes are sent to table. Some people prefer them served in their skins. A medium sized potato will boil perfectly in twenty-five minutes. Scooped potatoes are balls of the required size, scooped from pared potatoes, with a vegetable scoop, boiled and served with a sauce or gravy.

Put potatoes, either pared or unpared in a steamer, set it over a pot or kettle of boiling water, and keep the water boiling briskly until the potatoes are cooked. A small sized steamer should be used if only a few potatoes are to be cooked; but two or three potatoes can be cooked very nicely in a large steamer, by placing a folded cloth or towel over them to retain the steam. This is a very excellent and easy method of cooking potatoes.

Pare the potatoes, cut them in slices about an eighth of an inch thick, and cook in slightly salted water until moderately tender. Then drain off the water, add cream, or milk and butter, or milk alone, season with salt and pepper, bring to a boil, and serve. A little minced parsley can be added if wished.

Pare and slice the potatoes very thin. Soak the slices well in cold water, then drain in a sieve or colander, dry on towels by rolling and tumbling from one towel to another, separate them and drop into a kettle of grease at a temperature of about 350°. As soon as they become a light brown color, lift from the kettle with a skimmer, drain on a sieve, sprinkle with salt, and serve.

To have the grease sufficiently hot and to keep it so during the entire process is the important point in frying potatoes. And no one should ever attempt to fry potatoes without first testing the grease and knowing it is at the proper temperature. In a majority of cases fried potatoes are soaked with grease and are unfit to be eaten, in consequence of having been put in the kettle before the grease was sufficiently hot. Fried potatoes should be served as fresh and hot as possible; but if kept moderately warm and at an even temperature, after they are taken from the frying kettle, they will remain in quite a nice condition for a considerable length of time.

Parboil pared potatoes, cut in slices half an inch thick, place in a wire gridiron, over a moderate fire, turn frequently until well browned on both sides, season with salt and pepper, and serve hot. Boiled potatoes when cold, are very nice for broiling, and can be done in the same manner.

These six cardinal methods of cooking potatoes cover every style of serving them; and all the different styles, however pretentious or aristocratic their titles may be, are simply variations of these methods.

Home Surroundings.

Mrs. E. L. Hill read an essay before the Upton, Mass., Grange on the essential things needed for making a happy home, and among other suggestions she says:

"Next to pleasant faces and voices are plants, books, and pictures. Of books and pictures we may not be able to have many; but of plants we can surely have enough at little cost to brighten a cheerless room.

"Another thing which should not be neglected is one's personal appearance. Too many are neglectful of their dress and appearance at home. 'Anything will do for home folks; all nice things must be saved for company.' The parlor, dining-room and sitting-room must be kept shut up, and all work must be done in the kitchen. Supper, breakfast and dinner must be served there. Possibly it saves a few steps, (a very few), but a nice, cool dining-room in which to eat your dinner, and a cozy little sitting-room in which to spend your afternoons and evenings out of sight of your kitchen work, will rest and refresh you more than you are aware of. It will make up for the extra steps you are obliged to take. One room answers nicely for both dining and sitting-room. If you have but one room beside the kitchen, and the furniture in it is too good—too expensive, I mean—for every day use, sell it and get some comfortable, substantial articles of furniture, something which looks restful; lounging chairs, wide, easy lounges, camp chairs, and foot rests. Have a place for a work basket, a shelf for your plants, a stand or shelf for your husband's papers and books, and don't stay in the kitchen after the work is done. Have a basket for baby's playthings, and it will be but very little trouble to teach him to put them away when he is done with them. If there are older children, teach them that the sitting-room is for use, not abuse, and after they make themselves tidy, make them welcome. Let your husband and boys find you neatly dressed and with pleasant face, and they will not care to go out every night.

"It may look hard, but it is not so hard as to see the children running away from home because it is so dull there and mother is so cross.

"I remember a mother of three children who never spoke a cross word to one of them nor punished without much thought, and when they were small she did all she could to entertain and interest them at home; read to them and played with them. To be sure, sometimes her work was neglected a little, and their noise nearly drove her wild once in a while, but they were never rude to her or to each other, and I have heard that mother say she knew where they were and what they were doing. Now those boys are in homes of their own, with no desire, nor had they ever, any wish to be around the store or rum-shop.

"How many mothers to-night would gladly give up their whole house, their whole time, to have the children back again, sweet and innocent as they were when they first began to seek in the streets that entertainment which mother was too busy to give them! How many little ones have been turned out of doors to find amusement because they must not make a noise or clutter in the home! Can you have more beautiful adorning to your homes than well-mannered, temperate, industrious boys and girls who are better contented at home with each other and mother of an evening than they are on the streets?"

The first and foremost aim of every woman should be to render home the most attractive spot on earth to husband and children. To do this she must know how to manage a house, to direct servants, to economise with materials. And nothing but practice can teach her this. Let a girl be taught these things along with other education, and let her be taught, too, to consider cooking as one of her accomplishments, but not the only one necessary for a good wife.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 17, 1888.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and Oxford counties during May.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick during May.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county, during May.

Mr. Fred L. Eastman, of East Hiram, member of the senior class of the Maine State College, has accepted a position in the mechanical department of the Atchison and Topeka Railroad with headquarters at Topeka.

Dr. Lintner of New York recommends one tablespoonful of saltpetre dissolved in a pail of water; sprinkle a pint on and around each hill of squashes, pumpkins, or melons. This may likewise prove effacious against the striped squash bug.

The work on the new building at the State College is progressing finely. Workmen have put the furnishings in place and the tablet bearing the inscription "Coburn Hall 1887," has been raised to its position in the front of the building.

There is not much gained by planting cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, peppers, egg-plant, etc., before the ground has become thoroughly warm. But generally it is a positive damage, by making the plants start feebly, and liable to succumb to the first attack of insects.

Dipping the roots of plants in clear water is just as effective as the often recommended method called "puddling;" also generally less inconvenient, and in most cases preferable. This applies with equal force to the vegetable and to small fruit plants. Most persons dislike to handle puddled plants.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following spicy item: We judge that the Maine colleges are doing well, for we read in a Maine paper that the Colbys have come out in a brand-new uniform, that President Hyde, of Bowdoin, is distancing all other college presidents as a lawn tennis player, and the Maine State College students have raised $500 to support their nine.

The little trotting beauty Katie B. (2.30), by Lord Nelson, son of Lander's Knox, by Gen. Knox, has been sold by Mr. Luther Hutchinson of Weld, to a Rhode Island gentleman. Price, about $2000. This record was obtained at Lewiston during the State Fair, and the sale of this mare removes a possible candidate for the free-for-all of '88.

The bugle call has been issued for the assembling of the comrades of the 4th Maine Battery Association, the reunion of which will be held in the Grand Army Hall at Pittsfield, Tuesday, the 26th day of June. Half fare will be granted on all the lines of the Maine Central Railroad, to comrades and their families. Special pains will be taken to make this an occasion long to be remembered.

A gentleman in Island Falls tells that he moved to the town thirty years ago this spring, and that it was a cold backward year, the trees not starting to grow until the ninth of June. Another man who went there about the same time got discouraged, and left in the fall of the same year, as he said he "did not like to live in a part of the country where they had to beat water to grind their scythes?"

When the gates of the Eastern State Fair again open for the next exhibition, the *Maine Farmer* will welcome its friends and patrons to a fine building of its own, something of the size and style of that built last year on the State Fair grounds. This will enable us to give convenient headquarters to our reportorial force, and enable us to take by the hand many of the old friends of the *Farmer*, and extend greetings to the new ones. Our colors will be waving at the masthead and our latch-string out.

The sale of the bay mare Isabella, 2.32¼, by Geo. Palmer, East Dover, to Connecticut parties, removes another gamey trotter from the State. At the time her record was made she could easily have entered the 2.30 class. With proper care and treatment she will this season clip the seconds from her present record. At Beacon, she last week showed a quarter in 36¼ seconds. She was bred by Mr. Palmer, by a bay stallion called Franklin, owned by him, and not by Dr. Franklin as reported.

Those of the editorial fraternity who a few years ago visited Duxbury, Mass., will remember the unfinished monument to Miles Standish. It is now progressing finely. The monument will be, when finished, one hundred feet high from the grade to the top of the parapet or base of the statue. The diameter of the base is 28 feet, and at the top 16 feet. The base is octagonal to the height of 25 feet, or to the height of the projection of the lower cornice; above this the monument will be perfectly round. The foundation runs eight feet below the surface of the ground, and is laid solid in hydraulic cement. The granite for the shaft will be irregular blocks, and no course will be less than eight inches nor over 12 inches rise outside.

Several prominent Grangers met in council in Boston, last week, to formulate plans for the building up of an educational system for the members of the New England Grange. It was finally determined to arrange a systematic course of study, which would require a period of four years to complete. It will include, as one of its principal studies, a course in agriculture and a brief study of horticulture. The ladies, who have great power in the Grange, are to be especially looked after, and a course of study, which it is thought will be particularly interesting to them, is to be introduced. The instruction will be conducted on the Chatauqua plan. There are at present in the New England States about 35,000 Grangers.

And still the dark record of crime in Maine lengthens. When the fiend in China cut the mother who bore him into ghastly pieces, that was looked upon with horror, but it has its counterpart in the tragedy at Boothbay, reported in our columns. A young, vigorous man attacks a feeble and harmless old man of eighty years, and leaves him dead in his blood. The motive was a feeling of revenge for some trivial grievance or because the old gentleman's son, in his capacity of trial justice, once sent the youth to the Reform School. Even the customary motive of robbery seems to have been lacking. This, with the other tragedies that have occurred since the abolition of the death penalty, suggests the need of a more summary method of punishing criminals, and that lessening the rigors of the law is not accomplishing what had been claimed by the friends of the repeal of the death penalty.

Mr. Erastus Haskell of this city has found a most effectual remedy for preventing mice from girdling fruit trees. Some twelve years ago he lost forty-five apple trees by having them eaten by the mice. To save his remaining trees, he went to the car shops where they were taking off the old tin from the tops of cars. He had the tin cut into slips, some 12 or 15 inches wide, rolled in funnel shape, and clasped around the trunk of the trees, snug to the ground. The contraction of the tin after being placed around the tree, keeps it in position. It is put upon the trees in autumn and taken off early in the spring, and for the past ten years has proved a most effective remedy. This very spring the grass in Mr. Haskell's orchard is honey-combed with the roads made by the mice, but his trees have not been touched. Orchardists may obtain waste tin in many of the towns and cities at little if any cost.

The Home of the Buckeye.

Where the Agricultural Implements Maine Farmers Use are Made.

On the first page of this issue is given a large illustration, showing the extensive works of the Richardson Manufacturing Company, situated in the city of Worcester, Mass. Last week we visited this establishment of which our readers have heard so much, where the famous Buckeye Mowing Machine is made in all its parts and sent forth on its mission of helpfulness, and shall be most happy to tell our readers something of what we saw. Worcester is a city of manufactures, most everything being made there of use in steel and iron and wood; the long line of factories and machine shops looming up with their brick walls on several streets, the whirr of machinery making music within, while the black smoke puffs forth from the stately chimneys. The place has no natural facilities for manufacturing—no water power, no forests or mines from whence could be taken the lumber and iron, no navigable waters ensuring cheap transportation—nothing of the kind. But still the business produced by these manufacteries, and the wealth outflowing from the same, have made a city of eighty thousand inhabitants—a city that stands as a pearl in the coronet of typical New England communities, with a cultured, refined, intelligent and well-to-do people, possessing elegant residences, numerous churches, school houses, universities, hospitals, and all those institutions which are for the uplifting and bettering of mankind, morally and materially.

The Richardson works cover several acres, and are nearly in the heart of the city. The factory is of brick, three stories high, with French roof, a veritable beehive of industry. Four wooden store-houses are connected with the factory, forming an inner court, as seen in the engraving. We found two floors of one of the store-houses filled with Kemp's Manure Spreaders and the Bullard Hay Tedders, which are manufactured at the establishment, and which are now being rapidly shipped to fill the spring orders. The space is cramped, and some of these find an overflow in the yard. The plan always is when work is begun on any class of farm machinery, to push that branch quite extensively; for instance, they do not undertake to make less than two hundred spreaders, when they begin on that class of work. We found one store-house packed almost solidly with the Buckeye Mowers, all shining with new paint, the glittering steel nicely guarded by the careful, expert packing. When packed, one machine takes up only about two feet of room, and in that one building were 2500 Buckeyes of different sizes, that when July's sun shall be pelting the earth, will be found making music in the hay fields of New England farmers. Indeed, the force of the factory, about one hundred men, is now kept busy upon this class of work, that the orders for the same, which are just now coming thick and fast, may be promptly filled. We can hardly realize that when the haying season was in full blast last year, the entire space in this storehouse was unoccupied. A spur track from the system of railroads centering in Worcester comes right to the door of the factory, and connects with the different stories, so that shipping facilities are excellent.

On the first floor of the factory we found the extra repair shop, where are kept duplicates of every part of the mowing machine, which are supplied to local agents, so that the farmer, meeting with an accident in the field, can have the defect remedied at once, and without any delay. Here is started the machine, and the different parts perfectly fitted. The castings are contracted for, and this is for the interests of the purchaser, as every casting is warranted by the contractor, and carefully tested before being put into the machines, and there can be no object to use anything but good material. The different parts are thoroughly tested, by experienced workmen, before taking their place in the finished machine. A difficult job is adjusting the knives to the cutter bar, so that there shall be perfect action. The principle of the cutter is that of a pair of shears; there is an extra knife fitted for each cutter bar, and before going from the workman's hand the knives are all marked to correspond with the bar and the machine in which they are to be placed, two knives going with each machine. The knife we saw manipulated was marked No. 24,930, that being the number the company has manufactured of that size machine. Experienced workmen are required for these difficult places. The mechanic who was fitting the knives had been at work at that one branch of business twenty-six years. In every department the best of skill is sought for, each man working on his specialty, knowing but little about any other portion of the machinery. One man devotes his time in boring two holes through steel plates; another adjusts the rods and springs; still another attends to the running gear; and so on—each workman attending to his specially assigned task. In this department the various parts of the machine are put together, steam power attached, and the machine run with greater speed than will ever be required in the field. The folding bar is subjected to the most severe test, the scythe must cut to the evenness of a hair, every part must run smoothly, and after nearly half an hour of this testing, the machine is declared perfect, and passes to the next hands. Twenty-five machines are turned out daily, this being considered a fair day's work. Most of the material now entering into the manufacture of the machines is steel and mallible iron, the knives being of the best English steel, while the American steel used is obtained from Pennsylvania.

In the basement are stored the heavy stock of castings, lumber and other material for the various work turned out. There are cords of the clearing sticks of ash used in the mower. There is here, what is called a "rattler" in which the castings are placed and smoothed down by the rattling process and all the imperfections knocked off. Leading out from this is the blacksmith shop, where the wrought iron parts of the tedder and spreader are gotten out, and the iron is wrought into the various shapes required by the sturdy blows of the trained blacksmiths, their flaming forges being kept glowing by a huge fan overhead, moved by steam power. Near by is the engine room and boiler, the engine being of 60 horse power, and capable of driving with ease the machinery in all the several stories.

In the second story are made the whiffle trees, poles and all the wood work used in the construction of the machines. The lumber used is second growth white ash. So exact and painstaking is the work that every duplicate is a complete reproduction of the original, and must be exact in every respect. Most everything in this story is also done by machinery. Formerly the big wheels of the Kemp Manure Spreader were made by hand; now they are put together by machinery, the spokes being driven into the iron hubs by a ponderous steam hammer that never strikes in vain. These being driven in, the ends of the spokes are shaped by machinery for entrance to the rim; then the wheel is set up by another crew, the rim added, and then the tire, every portion coming together with exactness.

In the third story is the paint shop, and here the beautiful finishing touches were being given to one hundred machines, the day we were present. They are painted red, striped with black, the lettering standing out in white. Each machine is given three coats of paint, and a coat of varnish. The machine, which we have now followed to the upper story, so wonderfully complete in all its parts, is now ready to be packed and shipped to the waiting customer. The hay tedders and reapers are turned out rapidly enough to meet all orders, but little room being spared to keep many on hand, while the Kemp Manure Spreader, manufactured here with the same faithfulness that is bestowed upon the mower, is finding its way to the best farms of New England, as intelligent farmers have ascertained to their satisfaction that by using this spreader, it so breaks up and pulverizes the manure that two cords become equal in fertilizing ingredients to three cords, spread in the old hap-hazard manner. In neighborhoods where a farmer of ordinary means cannot afford to buy a machine, clubs are often formed, and several buy it in partnership. It is so simple and so practical, that their universal popularity can only be a question of time, especially as the best and most economical method of using fertilizers is a question more and more pressing itself upon the attention of the people.

As we have intimated above, the establishment at the present time is devoting its energies to turning out the Buckeyes for the approaching haying season, and it is gratifying to all the friends of this well tested and popular machine to know, that in arrangements of the Company for the haying season of 1888, the Buckeye has made a wonderful advance, going far ahead of any year or series of years in the past. The very first Buckeye Mower was turned out in 1855; the principle of its construction was the correct one, and through all the changes and improvements, this principle has never been ignored or lost sight of; but in the progress of mechanics the machine of 1888 would hardly be recognized as the brother of that of 1855. Having the right principle at the start, the experience of more than thirty years has made some changes necessary in the application of that principle, and these the Richardson Company has recognized, endeavoring to keep abreast of the times in all improvements. New mowers have come upon the market, have had their brief day, and passed out of sight; but the Buckeye has kept steadily on its way, winning new trophies with each passing year. The improvements recently made we saw illustrated in the machine itself. They are not mere make-shifts, for advertising purposes, as a button-hole attachment to a sewing machine that can never make a button hole, but they are all intensely practical, and have come to stay. Some farmers are apt to forget to oil their machines, but this has a patent self-oiling Pitman box, so adjusted as to keep the most rapidly wearing part in proper condition. This may stand in place of the farmer's "forgetter." An improved lifting lever is another advance, so adjusted by concealed springs as to require but one half the former effort to bring up the bar. A child can do it now. A new lifting and carrying spring has been introduced, which carries the weight of the outer bar over the field very lightly, helping it in the depressions, preventing dragging and side draft. An improved and greatly strengthened scythe is now made, by putting relays of steel on the places where experience shows the hardest strain comes, preventing the possibility of breaking the scythe backs. The simple but useful adjustable steel chafe plate, is made of the hardest steel and bolted between the guard fingers, keeping the scythe in perfect position. The importance of this little device of hardened steel in keeping the knife in position and protecting it from wearing out, could hardly be conceived from looking at it. A patent has been granted. The improvements added to the machine this season, increase its cost of manufacture at least five dollars for each machine; but notwithstanding this, it is sold without any advance from the former price. The various patents used in its construction all belong to the Richardson Company, and are found nowhere else than on the Model Buckeye. The simplicity of the machine is one of its leading points; new features sought to be introduced are not considered real improvements unless they are calculated to add to the simplicity of the machine.

Never, in the experience of the Richardson Company, have they undertaken to make a point of the cheapness of their goods. They believe that the *best* is the cheapest, that it is for the advantage of all concerned to make a good article and get a fair price for it,—not aim to see how cheaply an article can be made, but to produce a machine upon which they are not ashamed to stamp "The Richardson Manufacturing Company." The Buckeyes are made in four sizes, running from a three-foot and a half to a six-foot cutter bar, the largest size being put upon the market for the first time the present season. The one horse machines seem to be the popular size, as many farmers owning but one horse, find it less expensive than the larger size, and very convenient for their use. Three hundred local agents and several travelling agents are constantly employed by the company. Their field is confined exclusively to New England, and *that* they cultivate as a good farmer cultivates his garden. In our own State of Maine, it is conceded by even its competitors, to be the popular machine, its sales greatly outnumbering the aggregate sales of all other makes. This enviable position they have attained by fair and honorable dealing, meeting every want of their customers, and their name on any machine is a warranty of its excellence.

The Richardson Manufacturing Company stands prominently among the leading institutions of the city of Worcester. Its President is J. Whitman; Secretary, E. P. Curtis; Treasurer, E. H. Swan. There is no deadwood about the concern; everything is organized for business, thorough, persistent, intelligent. We had the pleasure of visiting the model farm of Mr. Curtis, two miles out of the city proper. The farm has about 160 acres; three farm hands are constantly employed, and the Buckeye and Kemp Manure Spreader are here subjected to practical tests under the critical eye of Mr. Curtis, a master in mechanics, a skillful farmer, and as fine a gentleman as we ever met. He keeps a herd of twenty-five cows, all grades, not being very much of a believer in distinctive or fancy varieties, but in those of all breeds that will give the best results in the dairy. Seven horses are kept for use on the farm and for driving. While without are the broad acres, yielding to the touch of intelligent farming and brains in agriculture, within the fine brick mansion is the blessed sanctuary of home, where love reigns, and where are garnered the treasures of affection that even the Buckeye cannot reap. Never shall we forget the sweet picture that stretched out before us from this elevated position—the busy city at our feet, with its spires and towers, lofty edifices and huge chimneys; here and there trains of cars threading their way out, bearing the products of this vast manufacturing centre to the markets of the world; the prosperous villages and cities in the near distance; the meadows and uplands putting on their spring attire of green; the winding river shimmering in the sunlight; the distant hills forming a background;—a realistic vision of happy, blessed New England, favored by the God of Nature above every other spot in the material universe.

DEATH OF S. D. WARREN. S. D. Warren, of Boston, Mass., proprietor of the Cumberland Paper Mills, died Thursday afternoon of kidney trouble. His age was about 70. He was one of the largest and wealthiest paper manufacturers in the country. Mr. Warren was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1817, and since he was 15 years of age has been connected with the paper manufacturing business. It was through his efforts that the importation of foreign rags was introduced as an important element in the manufacture of paper. The firm of S. D. Warren & Co., of which he was the senior partner, owned the Cumberland Paper Mills in Westbrook, giving employment to nine hundred people, and the prosperous settlement known as Cumberland Mills has grown out of this enterprise. The firm also owned paper mills in Gardiner, and chemical fibre mills at Yarmouth. The product of their mills is forty-five tons of paper per day. Mr. Warren was a thorough business man, generous and public spirited.

Jupiter Pluvius has reigned (and also rained) supreme in this vicinity the past week, the sun appearing again yesterday, and everybody rejoicing. The season is certainly cold and backward, and farmers will have to do some solid work the next three weeks. Grass has had a splendid start.

The dining rooms of the Eureka and Ocean View Houses, at Popham Beach, are being frescoed in an elegant manner, under the direction of Mr. H. R. Randall of Augusta. Mr. Vickery, the proprietor, is laying out roads in all directions, and introducing water works by means of a large and powerful wind-mill.

Beekeepers say that honey from apple blossoms is the purest and clearest derived from any flower. It will run like water. Honey from golden rod and asters is regarded as the most inferior.

Eggs of the extinct Great Auk of which less than 100 are known, now sell for $500 each.

It is stated that S. D. Spooner of Franconia, N. H., made 1200 pounds of maple sugar from 250 trees this spring.

ONE LESSON OF THE SAD EVENT OF SATURDAY NIGHT. After the serious and fatal outcome of the "athletic entertainments" that have recently been given in this city, ending in the violent death of a young man, and the blasting of the life of another young man, we find a general feeling that such entertainments shall be discouraged in our midst. Indeed, we are assured by the city authorities that the curtain shall rise on no more exhibitions here that hint at the features of a miniature slugging match, and that the city will take no more money from such licenses. No good can come from them, and their legitimate tendency is downward, towards the low and debased, a drinking in of the brutal spirit of John L. Sullivan, and leading to exhibitions of worse than beastly brutality. The "manly art" may be just the thing to inculcate and to spend precious time in developing in communities where "might makes right," where the man with the hardest and biggest fist and the most flexible iron or steel in his muscular composition is the ideal man, even though he may not have a thimble-full of brains, and be as deficient in moral character as an unregenerate South Sea Islander. The land of the Hottentot, the home and society of the Barbarian and savage tribes, may call for such an education; but it is not necessary where the law stands as the protector of the weak against the encroachments of the strong, and throws around every individual within its circle a safeguard to his person and his property. How often in his lifetime has any law-abiding, well behaved citizen been call to defend himself against the brutality of ruffians? Most likely not in a single instance. In civilized communities a person ought not to be obliged to take his time from his legitimate work to harden his muscles and his fists, fitting himself to meet the next desperate ruffian that shall cross his path, or who might pick a quarrel with him. He may just as well train himself to the expert use of the revolver, as a sharpshooter, and whip out his pistol on the first provocation. Surely the bullet ought to be as effective as the fist as an engine in knocking people out of the world. While there may be and ought to be the legitimate exercise and development of all the physical powers and possibilities, these miniature slugging exhibitions and the greedy devouring of slugging literature, which unfortunately afflicts the community, lead only to the lowest and worst forms of ruffianism. There is a higher aim in life than the cultivation of the mere brutal in our natures; there is the education of the affections and the heart, the expansion of the mind, the touching and toning of the tender feelings, that shall keep us from the pitfalls that lead down the road to ruin, reaching finally its lowest depths.

A FATAL ASSAULT. On Saturday night James A. Getchell, a clerk in the saloon of Isaac Bennett, in this city, had an altercation with Will H. Hopkins, a young man of 23 years, son of Harry Hopkins, which resulted in the death of Hopkins. The trouble between the two persons began at the "athletic" exhibition (so called) in this city, on Friday evening, which was under the management of Getchell. Hopkins had been insolent, and seemed to be dogging Getchell's footsteps, and Saturday night the two went up on the railroad track, a few rods above the Bridge street crossing, to settle the difficulty. Getchell struck Hopkins, who fell, his head striking upon one of the projecting frogs of the railroad track, fracturing his skull, and producing death. Getchell notified the officers, the young man was carried to Burns' store, where he lingered in an unconscious condition until four o'clock, Sunday morning, when he died. Getchell was arrested and a coroner's jury impanneled by Coroner Wm. H. Libby. An autopsy was ordered, which was made at once by Drs. Martin and L. J. Crooker. At 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, the jury proceeded to view the ground in the Maine Central yard. Two small pools of blood were found, one close by the guard rail near the embankment and the other outside the tracks, where the body was found. At this point the jury adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M., when they met at Judge Andrews' office to receive testimony.

Dr. Geo. W. Martin, who was first summoned to attend Hopkins, testified that he was called to Mr. Burns' store at 9.30, Saturday night. Hopkins' lip was cut, he was bleeding at the mouth, and one tooth on the right side, a lateral incissor, was knocked out. Between three and four o'clock, Sunday morning, I was summoned again, and young Hopkins died a few minutes after my arrival. On the spot where the trouble occurred, I found the remains of a watch chain and a tooth. The post mortem examination showed, besides the wounds on the mouth, that the skull was cracked three inches in length on the right side, from near the medial line to the opening in the base where the spinal chord entered. There was a slight contusion in the scalp and a suffusion of blood over the fracture. The fracture resulted from a blow given by a hard instrument or from a fall upon a solid substance. I should judge the latter. Dr. L. J. Crooker corroborated the testimony of the first witness. Officer W. F. Spear, James A. Benner, Officer James S. McKenney, Officer Henry W. Breen, James Hersom, Wm. P. McKenney, Michael Burns and Michael Lynch testified as to the circumstances of the affair.

James A. Getchell, the prisoner, told his story: "The trouble between Hopkins and myself began at the Mike Daly sparring match, Friday night. Hopkins wanted to enter the dressing room after the exhibition, and I refused him entrance, upon which he called me bad names and was very angry. Later on, he struck a man named "Busby," and I had to interpose to prevent a fight. Again he cursed me. Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, I met Hopkins on Water street near the post office, and he called me a 'stinker.' I replied: 'Haven't I always used you well?' and he again sauced me and wanted to fight. I said, 'I don't want to fight. You know I am much stronger than you, and can handle you easy.' We walked up the street, he pressing me to fight and calling me a coward. We continued up Bridge street and walked out upon the railroad track, I thinking that he would squeal and go home. When we had gone a little way, he pulled off his overcoat and struck me in the stomach, breaking my watch chain which with the guard fell to the ground. In an instant I struck him a heavy blow on the mouth with my left hand, and he went down without a word and did not move. It was pitch dark and I dragged him across the tracks to the walk and set him up. He appeared to be recovering sensibility and I left him, went down street and notified the officers, afterwards going home. I did not return to the tracks as I feared he would revive and attack me again. I did not tell anyone on Friday that I would fix him, but simply meant that I would slap him. We had no arrangement to fight."

Getchell exhibited his left hand, on the knuckles of which was a small wound a quarter of an inch deep, which he received when he struck Hopkins. Getchell told a straight story, and apparently made a clean breast of the whole affair. The jury rendered a verdict that Hopkins was killed by a heavy blow in the mouth, inflicted by Getchell, thereby causing him to fall upon the track, striking the iron rail and causing a fracture of his skull, resulting in death as above stated.

Getchell was arraigned in municipal court, Monday, on charge of manslaughter, Heath & Tuell appearing as his counsel. The examination was waived, and $5000 bonds were required for appearance before the September term of court. Isaac Bennett and Fred L. Hersey furnished bonds.

We have received the first number of the "Board of Trade Journal," started at Portland by the Board of Trade, to be published monthly, with a subscription price of one dollar a year. It is a finely executed publication, and the initial number has made a most excellent impression on the public mind. The object in starting it is not alone to add to the local trade of Portland, to advance its business enterprises, but to make known the wealth, fertile soil, and healthy climate of the State of Maine. On this mission we wish it the fullest success.

Hancock has a smart girl. She is only fourteen years old, has taken care of her mother, who has been quite sick for several weeks, looked after her little four year old brother, milked the cow, taken care of a flock of hens, done the general housework, the shopping, all the errands, and has found time to paint numerous rocks and shells with views near her home, among which are the "Bluffs" and sketches of the bay and hills, which she intends to sell to the summer visitors. Such girls as this are worthy the praise of all.

As showing the enormous business in grain and live stock carried on each week in Chicago, we note that last week alone 3292 cars of grain were hauled into that city by railroad alone, and 15,603 cars of live stock. Our readers can easily figure up the immense totals which these cars must convey.

We understand, that after consultation, a new trial for young Beal, the Clinton murderer, has practically been abandoned. Unless new evidence is obtained, the sentence of imprisonment for life will be pronounced at the September term of Court.

BRUTAL MURDER IN BOOTHBAY. William Kenniston, a man 84 years old, and a respected farmer, living in North Boothbay, within a stone's throw of the post office, was brutally murdered Wednesday night by an assailant, who, to accomplish his horrible purpose, beat and stabbed his victim, besides firing two shots from a pistol at him. Mrs. Kenniston was also an intended victim, but received only a blow on the head, the murderer evidently thinking that he had finished his work and killed both of the old people.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenniston retired as usual quite early in the evening, and the lights were burning in some of the neighboring houses, when Mr. Freeman Giles, whose residence is across the road and the nearest to Mr. Kenniston's, was aroused by Mrs. Kenniston asking for admittance and protection from the murderer who she supposed was following.

Soon after 11 o'clock, she says, she heard some one in the kitchen and spoke to her husband. He started to get up, when the door which opened from the kitchen to the bedroom, fastened by a button, was burst open and a man's voice commanded them not to speak, under penalty of their lives. As Mr. Kenniston proceeded to get up he was struck a terrible blow over the right eye with a rod of iron.

Mr. Giles promptly aroused the neighbors and they hastened to the house with lanterns where a terrible scene presented itself. In the kitchen in front of the lounge lay the old man dead in his own blood. On the floor lay a bolt about 15 inches long with a large nut on one end, and the handle of a new butcher knife with the blade broken off nearly up to the handle, showing what were the implements with which the fiend had armed himself for the deed. Afterward the remainder of the knife was found on the floor broken in several pieces.

The body of the murdered man was examined and besides the large wound over the eye another large one probably made by the same instrument was found on the back of his head. A knife wound was also found penetrating from the top of the shoulder and coming out in the hollow under the arm and severing the artery, which would alone have caused death before any aid could have been called. One bullet was found in the frame of a looking-glass in the kitchen. Examination of the premises revealed that the murderer gained access to the house by climbing up a joist which he had arranged to the attic window in the ell part of the house, and then descended the stairs to the kitchen. After the deed he opened the back door and escaped.

Suspicion was at once directed to a young man named Llewellyn Quimby, who had worked for Mr. Kenniston, and who bore a bad reputation. He had threatened to kill Mr. Kenniston. Teams were sent in all directions promptly, and about 7 o'clock Quimby was captured in Nobleboro by George Perkins and A. H. Kenniston, the latter a son of the murdered man. When discovered he attempted to escape and Kenniston fired three shots at him from a revolver, one taking effect in the head, but inflicting only a scalp wound. It brought the criminal to bay, however. He was captured and handcuffed. Quimby is about 20 years old, and is a son of Ambrose Quimby, who formerly lived at Boothbay Harbor. He has served a term in the State Reform School for breaking into a dwelling house, and was released in 1883. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury reported that the killing was done by Quimby.

Quimby, on Friday, confessed to committing the awful deed. He said: "Well, I done it. There is no one else in it, and I expect nothing but a life in State Prison. I came from Boston to Rockland, Monday night. I walked to Damariscotta, Tuesday, and that night to Barter's Island, Southport. I stole a boat there and rowed to Bath. There I got liquor, drank some and with two bottles returned to Barter's Island. Wednesday evening I started into the country. When within half a mile of Kenniston's I took it into my head to rob the man. I knew there were two gold watches and probably some money. I got there at about 10 o'clock. I was pretty drunk. Every thing about the house was dark. I went to the barn, got an iron pin and a rope. I meant to tie the old folks. I got a joist and put it against the loft window in the ell. I made some noise in shutting the cellar doors. Leaving my coat and shoes on the ground I climbed in the window, went down the back stairs into the kitchen and from there to the bedroom. The bedroom door was buttoned on the inside. I forced it open, rushed in and struck the old people. I lighted a match to see where I was when Kenniston recovered from the blow and came at me like a bull dog. I went backward into the kitchen. It was so dark that I could not see. We had a tough tussel. I lost the iron pin then drew my knife and struck the old man a downward blow. He said "oh !" but continued fighting. I tried to get out of the room but the old man was between me and the door, so I drew my revolver and fired twice. At the second shot he fell. I got out as quickly as I could, went to the barn, put the bridle on the horse and left. I didn't know whether the old man was dead or not. I expected to be pursued and captured, so was not surprised when overtaken."

Llewellyn Quimby, the murderer, has been a bad boy. He comes of a very good family and both his father and grandfather were on intimate terms with the corresponding generations of Kennistons. His father died about eight years ago, and without his restraint the bad qualities in the boy came forward. At fifteen he was arrested for house breaking, as already reported, and sent to the reform school for three years, by Trial Justice Geo. B. Kenniston, son of the murdered man. Quimby was taken to the reform school, swearing vengeance on Kenniston. But little thought was paid the threats by Justice Kenniston, and on the boy's release he sought to make a man of him and placed him on his father's farm in December, 1886. Here it soon became apparent that his nature was badly perverted. His great delight was in sticking pitchforks into the cattle to enjoy their bellows of pain. All his spare moments were used in the perusal of dime novels which undoubtedly assisted his depravity very materially. His nature was singularly brutal and for any reproofs he would return threats, often vowing to murder the old gentleman, alleging that he could easily do it and escape, as he said on one occasion that only fools are caught. On one occasion while residing at the farm he nearly caused the death of the man whom he Wednesday night killed. The two were in the woods lumbering and were carrying a small log. Old Mr. Kenniston held the forward end and Quimby the hind end. Suddenly, as Mr. Kenniston neared the edge of a high precipice, Quimby surged forward and nearly sent the old man over the brink. These circumstances, and the well-known characteristics of Quimby, turned suspicion towards him as the murderer at once.

THE HEN PUZZLE. *Mr. Editor*: In your hen question in the last *Farmer*, although it is physically impossible for half a hen to lay half an egg, yet mathematically the problem is all right and capable of a very simple demonstration. Here it is: "If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will 6 hens lay in 7 days?" Now if a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a given time, at the same rate 3 hens would lay 3 eggs in the same time, and, consequently, one hen would lay one egg in the same time. Now, if one hen lay one egg in a day and a half, she will at the same rate lay 2 eggs in 3 days. If one hen lay 2 eggs in 3 days, 6 hens will lay 12 eggs in 3 days, and in 7 days 6 hens will lay as many times 12 eggs as 3 is contained in 7, or 2⅓ times 12 eggs, which is 28 eggs, answer.

Maysville Centre. EDWARD WIGGIN.

"If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days?" If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, three hens will lay three eggs in a day and a half, six hens will lay six eggs in a day and a half; if six hens lay six eggs in a day and a half six hens will lay six eggs, as many times as 1½ is contained times in seven, which is 4⅔ times—consequently, they will lay 6 eggs, 4⅔ times, which equals 28 eggs. "A."

Dear Sir: Your egg sum is a simple sum in double proportion. Rule—Multiply the two first terms together for a divisor and the three last terms together for a dividend. 1½ x 1½ = 2¼, 1½ x 6 x 7 = 63, divided by 2¼—28 answer; or if a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, one hen will lay one egg in a day and a half, or two-thirds of an egg in one day, six hens, seven days equals 42 days multiplied by ⅔ days, equals 28 eggs, answer.

Clinton. B. MORRISON.

Mr. Editor: If it takes one hen and a half a day and a half to lay an egg and a half, I think the correct answer is 28.

Hallowell. H. O. H.

At Northport there are evidences of destruction of salmon by seals. Seals are very plenty along the shores, and their depredation among the salmon is quite extensive. They keep around the pounds, and whenever imprisoned salmon put their heads through the meshes they seize them and, if the fish are too large to be drawn through the meshes, they devour such parts as they can reach.

The Methodist church in this country, according to the report presented at the general conference, now in session in New York, supports a dozen theological seminaries, more than a hundred academies and over fifty colleges, all of which represent a money value of $25,000,000, and then contributes a million dollars annually to foreign missions. It is a great and growing church organization.

The time for making the flower garden is upon us. Chas. K. Partridge, under Granite Hall, has the best sweet peas and flower seeds, with choice bedding out plants from Burr's green houses.

Peculiar in medicinal merit and wonderful cures—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now is the time to take it, for now it will do the most good.

RULES FOR JUDGING HORSES AT EASTERN STATE FAIR. Below we give the rules perfected and adopted by the officers of the Eastern State Fair, to govern the judging of horses at their forthcoming exhibition. The method is entirely unlike that of the State Society, and experience will determine which is best. On either hand the desire is to so arrange rules that will bear evenly on all parties and secure fair awards. With all indications pointing to a larger exhibit of horses than has ever been seen in Maine, the method of judging becomes a more complicated matter.

POINTS OF THE STALLION.

TROTTING STOCK STALLION.

The judges will be governed by the following rules in awarding the stallion premiums:

PEDIGREE.

Standard bred stallion	5 points.
Stallion by a standard sire, progeny of a non-standard dam, provided she has a record of 2.40 or better	2 "
When the sire has a record of 2.35 or better	2 "
When the dam has a record of 2.35 or better	2 "
When the sire has a record of 2.30 or better	4 "
When the dam has a record of 2.30 or better	4 "
For the sire having any of his progeny with a record of 2.35 or better	3 "
For the dam having any of her progeny with a record of 2.35 or better	3 "
For the sire having any of his progeny with a record of 2.30 or better	4 "
For the dam having any of her progeny with a record of 2.30 or better	4 "
For each second sire having a record of 2.30 or better	2 "
For each second dam having a record of 2.30 or better	2 "
For each second sire having any of his progeny with a record of 2.30 or better	2 "
For each second dam having any of her progeny with a record of 2.30 or better	2 "
For each third sire having a record of 2.30 or better	1 "
For each third dam having a record of 2.30 or better	1 "
For each third sire having any of his progeny with a record of 2.30 or better	1 "
For each third dam having any of her progeny with a record of 2.30 or better	1 "

INDIVIDUAL MERIT.

Horses otherwise bred must have a record or be able to show to the judges 2.40 or better, in order to enter in this class, after which the following points will govern the award:

Record.	
2.40	1 point.
2.37	2 "
2.34	3 "
2.32	4 "
2.30	5 "
2.29	6 "
2.28	7 "
2.27	8 "
2.26	9 "
2.25	10 "
2.24	11 "
2.23	12 "
2.22	13 "
2.21	14 "
2.20	15 "
Best trotting gait	7 points.
2d best	5 "
3d best	3 "
Best general make up	7 "
2d best	5 "
3d best	3 "

STOCK TO SHOW.

For each two-year-old that have or can show three minutes	3 points.
For each two-year-old that have or can show 2.50	4 "
For each two-year-old that have or can show 2.45	5 "
For each two-year-old that have or can show 2.40	6 "
For each three-year-old that have or can show 2.50	3 "
For each three-year-old that have or can show 2.45	4 "
For each three-year-old that have or can show 2.40	5 "
For each three-year-old that have or can show 2.35	6 "
For each three-year-old that have or can show 2.30	7 "
For each four-year-old that have or can show 2.45	3 "
For each four-year-old that have or can show 2.40	4 "
For each four-year-old that have or can show 2.35	5 "
For each four-year-old that have or can show 2.30	6 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.30	5 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.29	6 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.28	7 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.27	8 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.26	9 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.25	10 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.24	11 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.23	12 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.22	13 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.21	14 "
For each of any age that have or can show 2.20	15 "

POINTS FOR GOVERNING THE AWARD OF BEST STALLIONS FOR RAISING GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING HORSES.

PEDIGREE.

Standard bred stallions	5 points.
Stallion by a standard sire, and the progeny of a non-standard dam, provided she has a record of three minutes or better	4 "
For the sire having a record of:	
2.50	1 "
2.45	2 "
2.40	3 "
2.35	4 "
For the dam having a record of three minutes	1 "
2.50	2 "
2.45	3 "
2.40	4 "
2.35	5 "
For each second sire having a record of 2.35	2 "
For each second dam having a record of 2.35	2 "
For each third sire having a record of 2.35	1 "
For each third dam having a record of 2.35	1 "

Stallions otherwise bred must have a record, or be able to show to the judges 2.50 or better, in order to enter in this class, after which the following points will govern the award:

INDIVIDUAL MERIT.

Best size, style and action	7 points.
2d best	5 "
3d best	3 "
Best disposition	3 "
2d best	2 "
3d best	1 "
Record.	
2.50	1 "
2.45	2 "
2.40	3 "
2.37	4 "
2.35	5 "

STOCK TO SHOW.

For the best get under one year old	3	2	1
For the best get of one year old	3	2	1
For the best get of two years old, size, style and action considered	3	2	1
For the best get of three years old, size, style and action considered	3	2	1
For each three-year-old that have or can show three minutes	3 points.		
For each three-year-old that have or can show 2.50	4 "		
For each four-year-old that have or can show three minutes	2 "		
For each four-year-old that have or can show 2.50	3 "		
For each four-year-old that have or can show 2.45	4 "		
For each four-year-old that have or can show 2.40	5 "		
For each four-year-old that have or can show 2.35	6 "		
For each five-year-old that have or can show 2.50	1 "		
For each five-year-old that have or can show 2.45	2 "		
For each five-year-old that have or can show 2.40	3 "		
For each five-year-old that have or can show 2.35	4 "		

MAINE UNIVERSALISTS. The programme for the Maine Universalist convention, which occurs in Lewiston, June 5, 6 and 7, is announced as follows:

Monday evening, June 4.—Sermon by Rev. E. H. Chapen, D. D., president of Tufts College.

Tuesday.—10 A. M.—Convention session. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. Miss L. Haynes of Skowhegan. 2 P. M.—Occasional sermon by Rev. Geo. G. Hamilton of Oakland. This sermon is to be followed by the Communion Service, administered by Rev. W. R. French, D. D., of Turner, and Rev. O. F. Alvord of North Fryeburg. 4 P. M.—Convention. 7 P. M.—Addresses: Rev. E. E. Peck of Bangor, will speak on "Our Ministry"; Rev. W. M. Kimmell of Rockland, on "The Relation of the Church to Philanthropies and Reforms"; Rev. Henry Blanchard of Portland, on "Our Educational and Literary Interests."

Wednesday.—8 A. M.—Praise and prayer meeting, led by Rev. J. H. Little of Richmond. 8 A. M.—Praise and prayer meeting, led by Rev. L. S. Crosley of Brunswick. 2 P. M.—Woman's Centenary Association, under charge of Mrs. C. A. Quinby, vice president. 4 P. M.—Woman's Christian Temperance Union meeting, under charge of Mrs. Oliver Newman of Lewiston. 7 P. M.—Addresses: Rev. W. W. Smith of Turner, will speak on "Church Membership"; Rev. J. S. Gledhill of Gardiner, on "Missionary Work, State, National and Foreign"; Rev. C. A. Hayden of Auburn, on "Higher Aims and Methods."

Thursday.—8 A. M.—Praise and prayer meeting, led by Rev. C. F. McIntire of North Anson. 8 A. M.—Praise and prayer meeting, led by Rev. I. J. Mead, editor of Gospel Banner. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. H. K. White of Dexter. 1.30 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. H. S. Whitman of Augusta.

Stanford Mitchell of Boston, will be present and sing at the various services.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY ITEMS. The ten saw mills at Winnegance are in active operation, and the outlook for a prosperous season's work is very encouraging.——The Sagadahoc Band, recently organized at Bath, consists of eighteen members, ten of whom belonged to the Winnegance Band, which was disbanded a few weeks previous.——Tenements in Bath are few and far between.——The largest mud turtles in New England are said to be in Winnegance creek.——The Kennebec river, opposite Bath, is four-fifths of a mile in width.——The proposed narrow guage railroad from Bath to Parker's Head, is the all absorbing topic in this section of the State.——Phipsburg farmers have done little, if any planting, thus far, this season.——Winnegance boasts of having twenty marriageable daughters, between 20 and 25 years of age. Come this way for your wives, young men.——Phipsburg has 14 school houses and 280 scholars.

ANOTHER VICTIM. Another instance of the sacrifice of life to the false pretences of "Christian science," has occurred, this time in Washington, where Mrs. Lucy H. Hunter (sister of Lieutenant Charles P. McLane of the navy) died of an abdominal tumor, having refused any other treatment except that of the "faith-healer." Her mother in vain entreated her to call in a physician, and at last summoned one herself, but too late to save the misguided woman. If the Chistrian scientists, mind-curers, faith-healers, or whatever this class of visionaries call themselves, would confine their efforts to hypochondraics, sufferers from St. Vitus's dance, and such victims of the nervous diathesis they might keep their hands out of mischief, but they do not have sense enough to know the limitations of influence through the imagination.

Whether on land or at sea, on the prairie or in the crowded city, Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic, being convenient, efficacious, and safe. For torpid liver, indigestion, and sick headache, they never fail.

City News.

—City lawns are rejoicing in their garniture of green.

—A third story is being added to Charles Doughty's harness store.

—On account of the Gettysburg show, there will be no meeting of Bethlehem Lodge of Masons, Monday evening.

—The School Committee have organized for the ensuing year with Hon. Geo. E. Weeks, Chairman, and Dr. J. O. Webster, Secretary.

—Mr. Alden Sprague and wife have returned from their winter's sojourn in California in good health and spirits, liking California, but in love with Maine.

—Rev. Pitt Dillingham of Buffalo, N. Y., son of the late Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, is to be married soon to Miss Florence Bell of Boston, daughter of Dr. J. B. Bell, formerly of this city.

—A letter received in this city Monday, states that Mrs. Blaine will reach her home in Augusta about the middle of June, leaving her husband in Paris. She will open her house here, and make ready for the coming of her grandchildren.

—The Directors of the First National Bank have elected Mr. C. R. Whitten, Assistant Cashier of that institution. Mr. Whitten has for some time been clerk in the bank, and has shown himself worthy of this promotion.

—Miss Addie N. Owen has resigned her position as assistant teacher in the Cony Free High School of this city, to take effect at the close of the present term. Miss Owen has taught continuously since her graduation from the Normal School, little more than seven years ago, and will devote the next year to travel, study and rest.

—F. E. Southard, Esq., has established himself in the law office in the Granite Bank building, formerly occupied by Weeks & Blanchard, having entirely renovated and greatly improved it. It is one of the most pleasant and favorably located offices in the city, and we are glad to know that Mr. Southard is working into a good practice.

—In removing the old wooden fence posts around the Reuel Williams homestead, east side of the river, workmen found at the bottom of the posts a large collection of snakes of various sizes and colors, striped and green, and adders, some fifty in all. The posts have been there some forty-five years, and these "varmints" had used the post holes for their winter burrowing places, taking their summer vacations in the green fields of the adjoining lot.

—Inspector General Beal was at the capitol, Tuesday, for the purpose of inspecting old military clothing which had been turned in. The old clothing was condemned, and sold to W. Stokes Kirk of Philadelphia. The clothing consisted of 960 coats, over 800 trousers and 800 old blouses, also some helmets. The Adjutant General made arrangements with Gen. Beal to commence the annual inspection of companies next week. The order will be issued at once.

—The contract for the brick work in Mr. Bennett's new brick block on State street has been awarded to Mr. Horace Purinton of Waterville. The block is to be three stories high, 75 by 55 feet, with brown stone trimmings. On the first floor are to be three stores, 22 by 55 feet, with German plate glass in front. Over these are to be offices and over the offices will be the Odd Fellows' and banquet halls. The finishing and carpenter work has not yet been given out. The building will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1st.

—One night last week, Charles Stover, at work for B. W. Fisher, a milkman of this city, stole his employer's horse and saddle, a suit of clothes, a rifle and $4 in money, and made off on the animal's back, going across the Kennebec bridge. City Marshal Morse got on the thief's track, and followed him to Searsmont, where he overhauled the fellow and arrested him. Stover was then within three miles of his home in East Belmont, where he has a wife and child. When discovered, Stover attempted to escape. The prisoner, who is but 21 years old, was brought to this city and lodged in jail.

—On repeated solicitations of many of our citizens, Miss Hannah Pratt has announced that she will deliver a free lecture on the distinguishing doctrines and peculiarities of Friends, called Quakers—they are not Shakers—commencement of Quakerism in the rise of reformations, compared with what it now is. This lecture, to be given next Sunday at Granite Hall at 3 P. M., should satisfy both interest and curiosity. This will be a rare treat to a full house, which will no doubt greet this eloquent lady. Seats free. Every body welcome. Miss Pratt will repeat the lecture Sunday evening in Hallowell.

—The Free Baptist State convention is in session in this city, closing to-day. Tuesday, President O. B. Cheney of Bates College, was chosen chairman, and Rev. J. B. Jordan, Secretary. Rev. J. M. Lowden of Portland, preached a powerful sermon on "Unity in Work," which held the close attention of all. Quite a number of prominent members of the denomination are in the city. Wednesday, Rev. C. E. Woodcock of Waltham, Mass., spoke on "State Mission Work;" papers were read by R. Deering, Esq., of Portland, Rev. B. Minard of Houlton, Rev. J. M. Remick of Bath; on "State Educational Work," by Rev. J. L. Smith of Harrison, and others also read papers. In the evening a sermon was preached on "Denominational Comity," by Rev. C. B. Cate of Haverhill, Mass.

—Briscoe's great painting of the Battle of Gettysburg will be presented at Granite Hall, Monday afternoon and evening next, under the auspices of Seth Williams Post, the proceeds to be devoted to the charity fund. The exhibition consists of ten mammoth oil paintings, each 13 by 22 feet in size, real works of art, representing the most interesting events in the great conflict, supplemented by a large drop curtain. Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland will be present and by a vivid description, aided by the map, lead the audience to a clear understanding of the first picture, and thus through the ten paintings, giving a most unique and interesting entertainment. The figures are life size, and give a thrilling revelation of the pivotal battle of the war. General Mulholland, who explains the paintings, was one of General Hancock's favorite officers, and took an active part in the great battle. The entertainment will merit crowded houses, and we hope to see the local Post realize a handsome sum. Tickets securing reserved seats for sale this morning, at Hunt's music store.

—Mr. Walter D. Stinson of this city, has been deeply afflicted by the sudden death of his only brother, Mr. George S. Stinson, which occurred in New York on Friday. Friday morning Walter received a telegram stating that his brother was very sick, threatened with pneumonia. This was followed in a few hours by another despatch announcing his death. He was at his place of business on Thursday. The remains were brought to this city for burial, and the funeral services were held Monday afternoon, at the house of Mr. Stinson on Green street. The deceased was 35 years of age. He was a young man of high character and fine abilities, and is affectionately remembered by many in this city where the early years of his life were spent. His father was David S. Stinson of Auburn, who, with two of his sons, lost their lives in the war of the Rebellion. Another son was a lieutenant in the navy, and died shortly after the war. The only surviving member of the family is Mr. Walter D. Stinson of this city. For ten years past, up to the time of his death, George held the position of deputy revenue agent in New York.

THE GRAIN CROP. The reports concerning the grain crop of the world for the present year are much more satisfactory outside of the United States than within our borders. In the States of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the estimates collected at Washington give the promise of a harvest nearly equal to the average, but in the other States of the Union the estimates are far below the average range, although rain and sunshine at proper intervals during the next two months may materially change matters for the better. From Europe reports are received of a reasonably fair grain crop, though it is obviously too soon to speak with any certainty. The grain crop of India, which has already been harvested, is in a number of districts largely above the average, and in probably all of them quite up to that range. The grain fields of Australia have been largely increased by new acreage put under cultivation, and the crops that have been harvested there are spoken of as in every way satisfactory. From the present outlook the world will not want for bread for the next twelve months, but the American farmers are not likely during that period to supply their customary proportion to the consumers of food.

Dr. Crooker of this city, is making some extensive improvements about his property at Ocean Point. Among other things, he will build a new wharf, extending it out 30 feet into the sea, being 25 feet in width. He will also build a slip that can be used at any turn of the tide. The pilings are to be of oak.

Montana's mineral output in 1887 amounted to $25,000,000.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

The universal use of them proves their merits. *Hop Plasters*, clean, safe effective against pain.

Kennebec County News.

—The Selectmen of Belgrade have bought a town farm.

—Mr. E. A. Lapham of Pittston, has well preserved Baldwin apples raised by him in 1886.

—There are 592 scholars in Oakland, and the largest attendance that was ever known.

—The Beal trial cost the county of Kennebec something over $2000. Detective service was $170; analyzing the stomach, $300; counsel for defence, $150; and fees of witnesses were large. Crime costs.

—Samuel Williams of Boston, formerly of North Vassalboro, has been authorized to inspect the woolen mill property at North Vassalboro, and report to the directors the result of his investigation.

—Francis Perley, about 60 years old, living on the last farm in Winthrop on the Monmouth road, fell from a beam Monday morning, striking on a hay rack, breaking several ribs and bruising his body in a fearful manner. He was seriously if not fatally injured.

—M. C. Foster of Waterville, has made contracts to build a church for the Methodist society in Waltham, Mass., a large business block in Milford, Mass., and a new school building for the Thornton Academy, Saco, Me. The three contracts amount to about $70,000.

—Capt. Atwell Blair dropped dead in the cemetery at West Pittston, Monday, where he was at work. When at his home at noon he was as well as usual, but ten minutes after he returned to the cemetery in the afternoon, he was found dead, his body being quite warm. He died from heart disease.

—Work has commenced on the new Waterville and Fairfield horse railroad. The sleepers are distributed along the line, about half the distance. A carload of spikes has just arrived from Pennsylvania. One hundred and eighty-five tons of iron rails are on their way, and the grading of the lot for the stables and car house is nearly completed. It will be a matter of great convenience to the two places.

—A meeting of the Waterville business men was held Saturday evening, to take steps in regard to organizing a Board of Trade. Mayor Foster was chosen chairman of the meeting, and W. C. Philbrook, clerk. After some discussion of the subject, a committee was appointed to correspond and investigate into the workings of similar organizations, and report at a future meeting, which will be held Monday evening, May 21st.

—Richard B. Caldwell, for over 21 years editor and proprietor of the *Kennebec Reporter* of Gardiner, announces his retirement from active work. Mr. Caldwell has been a hard working member of the fraternity, and has been very successful in giving his readers a bright and newsy paper. He goes west to engage in business with his brother, Mr. Landers, his partner, continuing the publication of the paper.

—The programme of commencement exercises at Kent's Hill, June 3—7, is as follows:

Sunday, June 3.—Baccalaureate sermon.

Monday and Tuesday.—Examinations. Monday evening, Class Day exercises of the college class. Tuesday evening, prize declamations.

Wednesday.—10 A. M., annual oration before the Alumni Association, by Daniel G. Harriman, Esq., of New York city. 2 P. M., annual meeting of the honorary branches of the literary societies. 3 P. M., Field Day sports. Evening, annual concert by the musical department.

Thursday.—A. M., Commencement exercises, followed by alumni dinner. Evening, reunion.

—Mrs. Lois Clark died at Benton, May 5th, after a brief illness, aged 80 years. Fifty years ago, in company with her husband, Rev. Ivory Clark, she went to Africa as a missionary. After ten years of arduous toil and self-denial, in consequence of the failing health of Mr. Clark, she and her husband were obliged to leave Africa. When only four weeks out he died, leaving her with a little boy three years of age, to pursue her long and sad voyage of four weeks, with no female companion, back to her home in Maine. Her remains were taken to South Berwick for interment.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The Aroostook Agricultural Society have commenced work on their new exhibition building in Maple Grove Park, Houlton.

—P. W. Thompson is one of the enterprising farmers. He has wintered upon his farm in West Hartland, the past winter, 22 head of cattle, 5 horses, 65 sheep, and 2 hogs. He has a fine lot of cows, consisting of 6 Durhams and a Hereford, one of which is 6 ft. 6 in. in girth, one 6 ft. 9 in., two 6 ft. 4 in. each, one 6 ft. 2 in., and one 6 ft.; a matched yoke of steers, and a yearling colt which weighs 750 lbs. He cut about 100 tons of hay the past season.

—R. B. Pomeroy of Bean's Corner, has a Winthrop Jersey cow that has made in fifty-six days, one hundred and fourteen pounds of gilt-edged butter, besides one pint of milk being saved out each day for his family—from the tenth of March to the fifth of May, 1888, weighed by S. C. Foster. 1st week, 13 lbs.; 2d week, 16 lbs.; 3d week, 14; 4th week, 15¾; 5th week, 14; 6th week, 13¾; 7th week, 13¾; 8th week, 13¾.

—Messrs. Thompson & Co. of Hartland, purchased the past season 35,000 lbs. of wool, averaging 26 cts. a lb., also 5000 sheep and lambs, at an average price of $3 per head, and 1000 head of cattle at $30 per head, making a total of $54,100 they have circulated among the farmers of that county and others. They also lumbered at the lake last winter, giving employment to quite a number of men. Their winter's work scaled twelve hundred thousand, their running expenses amounted to between ten and eleven thousand dollars.

—Active measures are being taken in Phillips to have a creamery established there, and the farmers are looking into the matter. If satisfactory arrangements can be made, Mr. Bradford of Turner will build a factory there provided six hundred cans can be kept to furnish cream.

—R. W. Snow of Bluehill, has worked in the meadow over 50 years, and never lost a day in that time, and has mowed more or less every year. Can any other farmer beat this? J. W. K.

—The list of premiums for the second annual fair of the Sanford Agricultural and Mechanical Association to take place at Oak Grove Park, near the Portland & Rochester railway station, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, has just been issued. Nearly $2000 will be offered. The Park buildings have been neatly and attractively painted, and many other improvements will shortly take place on the grounds. An awning is to be placed over the grand stand, and new cattle sheds are in process of erection. A reduction of 50 per cent. in fares on the Portland & Rochester railroad will be made to persons attending the exhibition. A similiar reduction will be made in the rates for transportation of stock.

—Mr. Benj. F. Fuller of Pittston, recently gave an able address to Chelsea Grange, on the subject of "Ancient and Modern Agriculture."

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. The Free Baptists of Oakland are making repairs on their church.——Rev. C. V. Hanson of Skowhegan, is supplying at East Madison, Sunday forenoons.——Rev. Miss Haynes has been engaged by the Universalist society of Fairfield, for the coming year, commencing June 1st.——Six persons were received into the First Methodist Episcopal church, Bangor, on last Sabbath in connection with the morning service.——The Free Baptists of Rockland, have voted unanimously to invite Rev. M. P. Babcock of Ashland, N. H., to become pastor of the church.

FIRES IN MAINE. The portable steam saw mill owned and occupied by Christopher Cram of Sanford, in the woods on Capt. Timothy Garey's farm in Alfred, was burned Wednesday night. It will be a great damage to Mr. Cram, as he had the contract of furnishing lumber for the large print mill being erected by the Goodalls at Sanford. Loss $1200.——The farm buildings of A. N. Merrill of Temple, were totally destroyed by fire Wednesday. The fire took from a chimney, and nothing was saved.——The mill of Hastings & Lock on Wild river, Gilead, burned last week. Loss $2000; insurance $2000.——The dwelling house belonging to G. W. Pinkham of Steuben, was burned last week. The fire caught on the roof from sparks from the chimney. The buildings were nearly a total loss. There was a small insurance.

THIRD PARTY. The State Prohibition Convention commenced in Portland, Tuesday, but only preliminary work was done. Gen. Neal Dow addressed the convention with his usual vigor. In the evening a public meeting was held, addressed by Volney B. Cushing of Bangor, and others.

NEW HARBOR ITEMS. Butter is very scarce here at present.——There is quite a call for hay here now.——Eggs are 14 cents per dozen here, at present, and corn 78 cents per bushel.——We understand that Mr. Harrison Curtis has been appointed commissioner of wrecks.

Mr. F. E. Boothby, general passenger and ticket agent of the Maine Central, Mr. D. J. Flanders, general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine, and a number of other railroad men, have been on a trip to St. Andrews, N. B., looking over its advantages as a summer resort.

The man Tascott, who murdered the millionaire Snell in Chicago, several months ago, is still at large, although with the inducement of a $10,000 reward offered for his capture, the country has been scoured to discover his murderer. He seems to have covered his tracks pretty effectually.

-Several fine salmon have been taken the past week from the Penobscot, at Bangor, but the rise in the water has interfered with the sport during the last few days.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Items of Maine News.

Ben Hilton of North Anson, has an increase in his pony team—three baby ponies.

Rev. G. W. Colby of Cambridge will deliver the Memorial address at Harmony.

Rev. B. S. Rideout will deliver the address at Norway, on Memorial Day.

Brunswick is getting in line for a new post office building.

The citizens of Farmington, Saturday, voted against a liquor agency.

Elmer E. Brown of Portland, was granted a patent on a safety fastener, Tuesday.

Newell Morehouse of Keswick, N. B., aged 20 years, was drowned above Oxbow, Friday.

Dr. R. H. Cunningham, a prominent physician at Wiscasset for nearly forty years, died Monday night.

By the rise of water, A. Record of Livermore Falls, has lost 100,000 feet of lumber by the breaking of a boom.

Hon. J. P. Bass of Bangor, sent President Cleveland a 27 pound salmon, Wednesday.

The proposed Odd Fellows Block, in Belfast, will be erected. The estimated cost of the building and lot will be $27,000.

A number of local fishermen in Bath are getting ready to go into the business of shad catching.

Mr. Nathaniel Boothby of West Athens, died suddenly Monday noon, while sitting in his chair; probably heart trouble.

F. A. Spratt, principal of the Hampden Academy, has been chosen Supervisor and Agent of Rockland Public schools.

James M. Scribner, a prominent citizen of Topsham, aged 52 years, died last week, from a cancer on the face.

The working force at both shoe factories in Richmond is constantly receiving additions.

Alfred Jones' sons of Bangor, had four lobsters come from Jonesport, whose combined weight was 51 pounds. The largest one weighed 18½ pounds.

The freshet on the Penobscot prevented the operating of the mills Monday. All the rivers of the State are at freshet pitch on account of the heavy rains.

The Governor has commissioned the following clergymen to solemnize marriages: Rev. C. C. Phelan, Sullivan; Rev. R. B. Nutter, Dexter.

Frank Todd, Esq., of St. Stephen, has secured from the authorities on his side of the line 200,000 salmon fry for the St. Croix river, to be deposited this year.

Parker Spofford, of Bucksport, and James Mitchell, of Belfast, contractors of the Limerock railroad, broke ground Monday, and work will be rapidly pushed to completion.

The hearing in the Stain-Cromwell case has been postponed until Tuesday, July 3d. It will take place in Bangor. The expense to the county of Penobscot for the recent trial will be about $10,000.

Dora, the little child of Augustus McIntire, of Castine aged 4 years, got badly burnt about the hips and body last week, her clothes taking fire from a bonfire. She may possibly recover.

Hosea Hurd of Harmony, has returned from the West and Los Angeles, Cal., recently, and says that the flattering stories of that locality should be taken with a large discount.

Tony F. Thomas, son of Mr. A. J. Thomas of Harding, Brunswick, while chopping wood, recently, cut his foot, and while confined to the house accidentally shot a bullet from a pistol through his hand. Both wounds are doing well.

A post office was established Friday, at Staceyville, Penobscot county, and Silas R. Mitchell appointed postmaster. John S. Bridges was appointed postmaster at Meddybemps, Washington county, vice J. G. Tarbell, resigned.

The ice will not leave Moosehead lake before the 20th. There are about two and a half feet of snow in the woods. Trout are thick and are to be caught along the shores where the ice has cracked by the rise of the lake.

Will Rowell fell upon a circular saw at Whitten's steam mill, Montville, and received a cut in his side some five inches long and two inches deep. The wound is not considered dangerous, but his escape from death was extremely narrow.

Gate Haines of Saco, who has been missing since a warrant was issued for his arrest for brutally assaulting Earnest Maddox, has returned and is under arrest. He was arraigned in court Tuesday, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was continued until Saturday.

Mr. George Seward while standing on the Mill Stream bridge, North Anson, the other evening at 7 o'clock, had a rifle ball pass through his hat, grazing the top of his head—shot off by boys on burying ground hill shooting at a mark. An inch lower, and Seward would have been killed.

During a recent thunder shower at South Chesterville, a large oilnut tree which stood in Jonathan F. Fellows' dooryard, was shattered by lightning, and pieces of it thrown quite a distance. The glass in one of the windows of the house was broken by the flying splinters.

The First National Bank of Bar Harbor has been organized, with C. C. Burrill of Ellsworth, president; Dr. Rogers of Bar Harbor, vice president, and C. C. Burrill, Dr. Rogers, B. C. Higgins, S. S. Rodick, E. B. Richards, John Summingsby and J. A. Rodick, directors. The bank premises will be in Rodick Block.

At the annual meeting of the Skowhegan Water Power Co., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors, Gen. John T. Richards of Gardiner; Gen. R. B. Shepherd, Skowhegan; Francis E. Heath, Waterville; Lewis Anderson and Gervais Nolin of Skowhegan; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank A. Nolin.

Elvie Wood, a boy 14 years old, was very seriously injured recently, under the mill of A. H. & C. E. Duren, in Fairfield. He was caught in the wheel, and all his clothes torn from his body, while he was thrown many times over and over the wheel, his back is all cut up and it is feared his head is injured.

Frank E. Gilman of South Montville, was kicked in the stomach and bowels by a colt he was driving, and thrown from a gig, dislocating one of the small bones of his ankle and locking the joint. The colt stepped one hind foot into an old tin can in the road so that it stuck to the foot and kicked to clear itself from the can.

Correspondence is now taking place between a prominent Eastport capitalist and the proprietor of a Massachusetts shoe factory, who contemplates removing to Maine, to induce him to locate in that town. It is understood that if one-third the capital for the business is taken there, a factory will be established that will give steady employment to 75 or 100 persons.

Some of the friends of Hobart Hersey, of Bar Mills, who was found dead with a bullet hole in his head Saturday, shortly after reaching Biddeford from New York to visit his mother, think there are evidences of foul play and point to the facts that two pistols shots were heard, that there was only a small amount of change in his pocket, and the revolver was one which he was never known to carry. The suicide theory is most generally accepted, however.

Mrs. Manter E. Decrow of Belfast, had her clothes take fire from some rubbish that was burning. She did not scream and run, but laid down on the grass and rolled over and over, and when rising she found her clothes were still on fire she again rolled on the grass. Help then came from the house and the fire was extinguished. Mrs. Decrow's hair and hands were slightly burned, and but for her presence of mind she must have been severely if not fatally injured.

It is estimated that from $50,000 to $75,000 will be expended in public and private enterprises in Sanford and vicinity during the current year. Among the most important building projects are the erection of a new school building to cost $13,000, a new Baptist and Methodist church, the former to cost $5,000. The Good Templar society will erect a large hall building. S. B. Emery has purchased the old school building and will remodel it for business purposes. The Sanford Mills Company have already begun work on a structure for the printing department. Dimensions, 140 x180. Wm. Kernon and Fred Springer will both erect elegant Queen Anne cottages on the banks of the Mousam.

A communication was received by the Governor and Council, Tuesday, that William P. Haskell, in Portland jail for intoxication, was very sick and at the point of death, and the Council voted to liberate him. N. D. Smith of Mercer, sent to the State prison from Cumberland county, September 27, 1884, under a six years' sentence for larceny, asked the Board for a pardon, but none was granted him. He has petitioned for a pardon several times previous to this. The resignations of J. W. Mitchell of Belfast, and Frank Anderson of Knox, special constables to enforce the liquor law, were accepted by the Council.

The following is the tax which has been assessed against the telegraph companies in the State:

	Valuation.	Tax.
Maine Telegraph Company	$ 55,000	$1,375
Western Union	110,000	2,750
Great Northern	8,000	200
Eastern	18,000	450
International	55,000	1,375
American Union	8,000	200
Atlantic & Pacific	8,000	200

The following taxes have been assessed on express companies:

Name.	Amount of Business.	Tax.
American Express Company	$90,000	$675 00
Biddeford, Saco & Boston, (Sawyer's)	6,000	45 00
Canadian	25,000	187 50
Charles O. Milliken	5,000	37 50
Homer & Co.'s	900	6 75
International	9,000	67 50
Merchants	5,500	41 25
Prince's	9,000	67 50
Saco, Biddeford & Boston, (Peyser's)	6,000	45 00
Sandy River	1,000	7 50
Swett's	9,000	67 50
United States Mail & District	2,000	15 00
Hoyt & Co	4,000	30 00

Items of General News

The fisheries treaty has passed both branches of the Newfoundland legislature.

Gladstone has a slight attack of lumbago and walks with the aid of a stick.

Memorial Day was observed at Charleston, S. C., Friday.

The coffee market is jumping, on account of the emancipation of Brazilian slaves.

The nomination of Henry C. Barstell of Maine, to be consul at Pernambuco, has been confirmed.

The store of J. C. Rummell, a temperance advocate of Carlisle, Pa., was blown to pieces by dynamite Monday night.

The confirmation of Mr. Fuller as Chief Justice has not yet been reached by the Senate, but he is sure to be confirmed.

By the breaking away of a dam on the Hamlin river, Mich., 23 houses at Ludington were washed into Lake Michigan.

The business portion of Hot Springs, Ark., was burned Friday night; loss, $300,000.

Gov. Hill of New York has vetoed the Crosby high license bill, passed by the legislature.

The strike at the Washington mills in Lawrence, Mass., has been amicably settled.

The President will visit the Patrons of Husbandry Inter-State Exposition at Williams Grove, Pa., in August.

T. H. Murray, an employé of the Brush Electric Light Company, was killed by electricity, Thursday, in New York, while repairing a broken wire.

The Emperor of Germany was on Monday dressed for the first time since the recent crisis. His strength is increasing and he is much better.

Steamer Cuthrie arrived at Sydney, Tuesday with 160 Chinese immigrants. They attempted to land but were prevented by the police.

The house in which Gen. Grant was born has been leased and will be on exhibition for one hundred days at the approaching centennial exposition in Cincinnati.

Among the students who graduated at the Newton Theological Seminary, Thursday, were two from Maine, Edwin P. Burtt of Buxton Centre, and Fred A. Snow of North Berwick.

On Wednesday evening, in the Academy of Music, Albany, N. Y., Col. Robert G. Ingersoll pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the life and character of the late Roscoe Conkling.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, last week, distributed $40,281 among his 272 employés, as a part of the past year's profits of the concern. It was an average of nearly $150 to each man.

Henry W. Howland, formerly proprietor of the Howland House at Long Branch, has been missing from New York since Saturday morning. It is feared that he has committed suicide or become insane.

A Paris cable to the New York *Herald* says: "Among the latest arrivals is Blaine. He is more robust than ever, and is greatly benefitted by his trip south. He will not be interviewed on the topic of his health or any other."

Ex-Senator Powell Clayton of Arkansas has made all his fortune since the war. At the close of hostilities he had hardly a dollar in the world, but rented an abandoned Arkansas plantation, and in less than 10 years has made $1,000,000.

Hon. John D. Long has announced his intention of retiring from Congress at the close of his term, and resuming the practice of law. He says that this action is necessary in order that he may accumulate a competency.

The great Leonatus stud of thoroughbreds was sold at Lexington, Ky., Thursday, at auction. The animals were the property of Chinn & Morgan of Harrodsburg, Ky. Forty-one head brought $29,995, an average of $731.

John Peters, a farmer, near Newport, Neb., has been arrested for stealing the roof from the house of Henry Winkleman. Winkleman awoke in the night just in time to see the roof of his humble cottage taking flight.

The temporary bridge used in the construction of the new iron bridge over the Thames river, at Glencoe, Ill., gave way Thursday. Alexander Wentworth and William Lamb were instantly killed. Four others were seriously injured.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the general convention of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States and Canada will be held in Boston, beginning at 2 P. M., on Saturday, May 19th, and continuing through the following Tuesday. The meeting will be held at the church of the Boston Society on Bowdoin street.

Charles H. Lee of Stratton, claiming to be from Littleton, Ind., and from Charlestown, W. Va., possessing secrets of the Grange, has been for years going about among grangers professing to have been robbed. Last week he tried to swindle Charles P. Ives of Meriden, Ct. He was arrested, and sent to jail for 30 days.

The term of William B. Snell as judge of the police court of the District of Columbia (to which place he was first appointed from Maine by President Grant, 18 years ago), expired on the 16th instant. The President has appointed as his successor Thomas F. Miller, a well known lawyer of Washington. The salary is $3000 per annum.

A serious wreck occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad at White schoolhouse, near Ithaca, N. Y., Thursday afternoon, by which three persons were badly injured. The brakes on the passenger train south got out of gear, bringing the train to a stop, when a freight train following plunged into the passenger coaches and telescoped two of them.

San Diego, Cal., is soon to have one of the best endowed charitable institutions in the Union. It will be an orphans' home for both sexes, combined with an educational and technical school. The endowment amounts to $2,000,000, all subscribed by wealthy citizens of San Diego. The city has also given 100 acres of land within the city limits, worth nearly $1,000,000.

Hon. B. G. Northrup of Connecticut has returned from California, where he has been lecturing before various village improvement societies. Mr. Northrup declares that throughout Southern California there is more active interest in planting trees and flowers and in rural adornment generally than he has found in any other part of the Union.

Mrs. Mary Ann Waidley, at present an inmate of the Lancaster county, Pa., Hospital, has not swallowed a particle of food for 42 days, and at the end of six weeks' starvation she cannot be induced to swallow anything but a small quantity of water daily, a half pint of which has been the only liquid which passed her lips in that time. It is a truly wonderful case and baffles the physicians.

Robert Peck, a Brooklyn matrimonial agent, secured a pretty wife with $3000 recently for Samuel Goldstein, a Myrtle avenue clothier. The agreement was that Peck was to get 5 per cent. of the dowry. After the marriage Goldstein refused to pay more than the $20, and Peck sued him for the balance. Judge Lawrence held that matrimonial agencies were illegal, and gave a verdict for the defendant.

Exciting struggles took place at Carmack, Ireland, near Thurles, Thursday, between a strong force of emergency policemen and tenants whom they sought to evict. The police used a battering ram in effecting an entrance to some of the houses. They met with a stout resistance, the tenants throwing boiling water at them and assaulting them with sticks and stones. Some of the intended evictions were effected.

Specials from several points along the upper Mississippi give accounts of great losses to property owners by the inundations. The break at Alexandria caused a great sea, covering 800,000 acres, in the midst of which was a modern Venice, impromptu crafts of all kinds and sizes. The water in the town of Alexandria is from four to six feet deep. The bottom is planted in wheat and corn, and the farming community reckon their losses at figures aggregating $300,000.

During the present week, the five national societies of the Baptist church will hold their annual conventions in Washington. They are the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society, the Woman's Foreign Mission Society, the Baptist educational convention, the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Publication Society. Between 2000 and 3000 delegates are expected. Many of the most distinguished Baptist clergymen in the United States will attend the convention.

On account of the rise of water, boats are used for navigation in the business part of the city of Galena, Ill., except in the main street. The water in many places is nearly up to the first floor and preparations are being made by those most endangered to move into safer quarters. Boats can be rowed entirely around the custom house and post office buildings. Both Commerce and Water streets are navigable for nearly their entire length. At Rock Island hundreds of families are moving out of their houses.

A freight train was wrecked on the Reading railroad, Monday morning, near Shenandoah, Pa. A stone was firmly wedged into a frog at Moss Creek; the engine and two cars ran off the track and plunged down a twenty foot embankment. Engineer Houghton was crushed to death in his cab; Fireman John Welch was badly scalded, and had his leg cut off and his arm broken, and will probably die; Francis McCann, brakeman, was very badly injured. The engine and cars were completely wrecked.

St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y., was almost entirely destroyed by fire, Friday, owing to an explosion of natural gas. Within half an hour after the explosion the edifice was completely gutted. The reason assigned for the explosion is the breaking of a valve in the standpipe at East Buffalo, which controls the pressure of gas in the city pipes. St. Paul's Cathedral was one of the finest church edifices in western New York, and cost $105,000. The insurance is $55,000. Four firemen were badly injured.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, May 15, 1888.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Veals.
George Cooledge,	28	43
W. C. Littlefield,	5	4
Glines & Weston,	19	4
E. L. Libby,	6	5
C. H. Merrill,	8	11
Mr. Winslow,	2	
Mr. Copeland,	1	
Elijah Smith,	7	4
I. C. Libby & Sons,	21	26

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 2309; sheep, 8488; hogs, 13,285; veal calves, 1949; horses, 7811.

NUMBER FROM MAINE.

97 cattle, 95 veal calves, 135 horses.

Cattle afloat for England, 1050. Prices are low, 11 to 11½ cents against 12 cents. Rough on exports, but expected.

VISIBLE CHANGES IN VALUES.

Cattle from New England at steady rates. Western steers ⅛ cent higher on light stock. Heavy, fine stock less active, and a shade easier.

SHEEP.

The movement was a fraction easier for the buying interest, generally considered, ⅛ cent lower, which was the case in Buffalo, which virtually controls this market at this season of the year on sheep. Spring lambs are lower and more plenty; light ones should remain in the pastures till June, and grow fat. Extra fat spring lambs would bring 10 cents live; but common ones, that will only weigh 40 to 50 lbs., would not bring over 7 to 8 cents. The very best ones bring 25 cents dressed, at Boston commission houses; those that weigh 20 lbs., 14 to 16 cents.

HOGS.

Lighter run from the West. Prices steady at 6¼ to 6⅛ cents live weight. Country dressed 7¼ cents.

HORSES.

Market is booming. Good horses bring a satisfactory price. A curiosity is noticeable in the sale stables and auction rooms. Men from Maine are among the most numerous and most anxious buyers. The identical man who sells his 7 feet working oxen for $125, is very uneasy until he invests his money in a horse, and is quite willing to add to it. It is a remarkable feature in the horse sales, to see so many of these animals shipped into our State, where it would seem that, at least, we ought to raise our own supply.

VEAL CALVES.

The 2000 or more veal calves shipped in here alive, and very many dressed, have weakened the market, and will make them low, unless the farmers should come to the conclusion to exercise a little common sense and raise a few promising steers and heifers, and make good, fat veal of the balance. Then fair prices would be realized, which will not be the case if every calf is sold for veal, and they are crowded off a little under age. A veal calf to be salable and palatable should be at least six weeks old. There is a strict law, both in Maine and Massachusetts, against selling and killing veals less than four weeks old, which we fear is broken, perhaps not meaningly, but by forgetfulness.

MILCH COWS.

Indications are that they will sell better at Brighton to-morrow, although there were very few buyers at Union Market. Shortening up the supply creates a better feeling in the trade for the selling interest. So many butter and cheese factories are starting up in the New England States that a home demand is created, which, if sustained, will correct the price of milch cows, and give them a strong hold at a sound price.

WORKING OXEN.

These ancient teams are fast going out of date. The verdict is, too slow for a live Yankee. As it is plowing time in Massachusetts, and all old-fashioned farmers have secured their "Swan and Berry," and are wielding the goad over them at home, the working ox traders are quietly resting in the shade.

STOCKERS.

These young cattle could be sold here, as there is some demand, but it seems to be poor judgment to sell thrifty steers all wintered out, when we have so wide a range of pasturing with which to double up their value; and we think both the dealers and the farmers have shown level heads in not throwing them on the market.

QUOTATIONS OF ALL CLASSES OF STOCK.

Best beef oxen, 4@5 cents live, 6¼@7 cents dressed weight; small beef 2@3½ cents live, 4@6 cts. dressed weight; milch cows, extra, $50@$60, common, $25@$35; fat sheep 4@6 cents live; yearlings 6@7 cents live; spring lambs 7 to 10 cents live; working oxen 4@4½ cents live; 7 feet cattle $115@$135; 6 feet cattle $75@$90; veal calves 2½@5 cents live; hogs 6¼@6⅛ cents live, or 7¼@7½ cents dressed weight; stockers 3@4 cents live weight.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

Glines & Weston sold to go to Connecticut 12 stockers, that weighed alive 900 lbs. each, at $33 per head. N. E. Winn, 8 stockers to average 850 lbs. at 4 cents live weight. C. H. Merrill sold 9 veals at 5 cts., averaging $115; 1 heifer milker $30. Geo. Cooledge sold 10 choice cows at a range of $40 to $60; veal calves at 5 cents; 17 small ones at $1.50 each. E. L. Libby sold 2 springers at $88; 2 milkers $75. Elijah Smith sold 1 Dutch springer, a nice one, that would weigh alive 1200 lbs., at $60; 2 extra cows at $110.

REMARKS.

Cattle are running light except from the west, showing that New England owners are determined not to sacrifice on their beef cattle, but place them at home in the local market, where they can get more than here, and save a larger expense. Other animals, such as milch cows and springers, should be placed on the market in such numbers as to not overstock it, which can be brought about by selling none but those in demand and holding the thin, poorly wintered cows at home to make butter and cheese. The sheep product of Maine, which will soon be coming forward, should be forwarded as fast as matured, but not to make the fatal mistake in shipping sheep or lambs half grown or half fat. There will be a steady demand for every animal in Maine, and if judiciously handled and forwarded to meet the market, there need be no breaks, especially if some of our money making farmers, governing themselves by the last season's experience, will fit up and feed a flock of sheep or lambs for next winter's trade. Such an operation should engross some thought at this season of the year, as we can raise turnips and mixed grain very easily on our own Maine soil, and obviate the necessity of dividing the profits of the operation with the west, by being obliged to buy and use western corn. Recollect turnips of all varieties are a native feed for sheep and lambs.

I. C. LIBBY.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, May 15, 1888.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The flour market maintains a strong tone, and millers' agents are asking a further advance on spring and winter patents, but dealers are disposed to operate cautiously. For the best spring patents $5 40@5 50 is asked for round lots, but few buyers are willing to pay over $5 25@5 30. Winter wheats are scarce and held about as high as spring. Quote range for large and small lots as follows: Fine at $2 90@3 25; superfine at $3@3 55; Minnesota bakers at $4 20@4 55; Michigan stone ground at $4 50@4 75; Michigan rollers at $4 30@5 00; winter wheat straights and rollers at $4 50@5 20; winter wheat patents at $5 20@5 60, and spring wheat patents at $5 30@5 50 per bbl. Corn Meal is higher, with sales at $3 05@3 15 per bbl. for kiln-dried, and granulated at $3 50@3 95 per bbl. Oatmeal is in fair demand, with sales of fine at $5 90, and cut at $6 30@6 50 per bbl. Rye flour is firm at $3 75@4 25 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn is firm, 71@72c for steamer yellow and 70@71c per bush. for steamer mixed. Oats on spot are firmly held at 47 to 48c for No. 2 white, but to arrive the market is a shade easier. Cash lots were quoted at 46½c bid and 48½c asked. Sales of 2700 bush. year outside of call at 38½c. No sale on call. Settling price was 47½c.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. Another week has passed without any decline in prices of butter. At present there is a good demand for all available supplies, and prices are steady all round. The Elgin market on Monday held at 24 cents, with sales of 28,740 pounds. For the corresponding week last year the price was 21 cents. Chicago was reported steady at 24 cents for Elgin creamery and 22½ cents for other extra Western with light receipts. St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York held at about previous prices, with no accumulations. For the finest creamery the range is still 26 to 27 cents per pound in round lots, but only a few popular brands command the outside figure. Perhaps 26 cents is high enough to quote for regular consignments. Good creamery in a jobbing way is selling at 25 to 26 cents, and the best at 27 to 28 cents per pound. Imitation creamery and ladle packed rule at 20 to 22 cents, and the demand from outside markets made trade in these goods quite brisk. Inferior butter, say from 16 to 18 cents, is very scarce. For dairy lots there has been a good demand, and prices have ruled steady at 23 to 24 cents for best quality and 20 to 22 cents for fair to choice. These prices may be maintained this week, but shippers must not be too sanguine, and if there is a lare gupply on Thursday some concessions may be looked for.

The market on old cheese is quiet, but there has been some new in that has taken some attention. It sold at 9@10 cents for good. The quotations are: Good to choice in job lots, 12½@13½c; same in round lots, 11½@12½c; fair to good, 10@10½c; ordinary, 9@10c; new 9@10. Liverpool vuoted at 57s for white and at 52s 6d for colored.

Choice domestic beans are selling a little more freely, but no material advance can be quoted. Best small pea rule at $3@$3 10, and large pea at $2 80@$2 85. Some are held higher. Choice mediums rule at $2 60@$2 75 per bushel, but it is not easy to place round lots at over $2 65. Improved yellow eyes range from $2 80 to $2 90 per bushel, but the demand is limited. Low grade foreign beans are still plentiful, but imports are steadily dropping off, and supplies will soon be under control.

The wet weather has interfered somewhat with the potato trade, but prices are steady and supplies are moderate. Houlton rose rule at $1@$1 05, and other eastern rose at 90c@$1 per bushel. Prolifics, hebrons and burbanks range from 75 to 85 cents. The foreign grades are pretty well cleaned up, and very few more are expected from Great Britain.

The egg market has maintained a firm tone all the week, and receipts have been disposed of. Western sold at 14@14½c, and eastern at 14½@15c per dozen. Large quantities have been taken for cold storage. Liberal receipts are expected by the Halifax steamer to arrive to-day, and the market closed with a little easier tone.

There has been a good demand for the best grades of hay, and prices have ruled steady at $18@$19 per ton. Medium grades have been rather quiet at $14@$16. The demand is mainly for fresh pressed. Rye straw comes along slowly, and prices rule firm at $23@$24 per ton.

The jobbing trade in grass seed has been checked by the stormy weather, but prices are maintained. Timothy is not offering freely under $3 per bushel. Red top ranges from $2 25 to $2 40 per sack. Clover is steady at 7½@8½c per pound.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON, May 15, 1888.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 424; Sheep and lambs 5400; Swine 12,870; Horses 208; Western cattle 325; Northern cattle 89; Veals 105.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra, $5 37½@5 75; first quality $4 87½@5 25; 2d quality $4 37½@4 75; third quality $3 62½@4 25; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 50.

Brighton Hides 6c per lb.
Brighton Tallow 3¾c per lb.
Country Hides 5@5½c per lb.
Country Tallow 1¾@2¾c per lb.
Calf Skins 6@7c per lb.
Dairy Skins 15@50c each.
Wool Skins $1 00@1 50 each.
Sheared Skins 20c each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number.		Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average net.
A. N. Monroe	15	5 25	"	1620
do	18	5 40	"	1608
do	16	5 40	"	1232
do	15	5 37½	"	1560
do	16	4 75	"	1153
do	18	5 25	"	1480
Farrell&McFlynn	9	4 85	"	1250
do	4	5 25	"	1400
do	3	5 25	"	1350
do	5	4 75	"	1150
do	4	4 90	"	1200

There has been a light supply of cattle brought into market the past week, and the demand for butchers' cattle have been moderate, with but slight change to note in prices from those obtained one week ago, prices ranging from $4.50 @ $5.50 per 100 lbs. live weight. A few store cattle were brought in, which sold at 3½ @ 4c per lb. live weight. The western cattle brought into this market were all for tne butchers' trade, none being for export.

Sheep aud Lambs. There has been a fair supply in market sheep costing 5½ @ 6¼c and lambs from 6¾ @ 7c per lb. live weight landed at the slaughter house for slaughter.

Swine. Western fat hogs the same as they have been for several weeks past—6 @ 6¼c per live weight; mostly owned by J. P. Squires & Co. for slaughter.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

APPLES—Green apples, $2 75@3 00 per bbl.; evaporated 12@c 13per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 75@3 00; Yellow Eyes $2 50.

BUTTER—Good Firkin 17@18; Ball Butter 18@20c.

Cheese—12@13c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 30 per cwt.

EGGS—13@14c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $4 50@5 25; Patent 5 50@6 00.

GRAIN—Corn 73@75c; oats 40@44; barley 75c. Rye $1 00.

HAY—$12 00@15 00.

STRAW—Loose $6@$7; pressed $8@$10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook 15@16c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 6c½; bulls and stags, 3½c; calf skins, 6c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 8½@8¾; Dom. 9c.

MEAL—Corn 68@70; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 25@1 35 per hundred.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 75@90c per bu.; cabbages, 2½@3c per lb; squash, 2@2½c per lb.; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 60c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; beef per side 6@7½c; ham 12@13c; fowls 10@12c; mutton 7@8c; spring lamb 16@18c; veal 8@10c; chickens 12@15c; Turkeys 12@16c; round hog 7@7½c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

APPLES—$2 50@3 00 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 40@2 50 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 70@3 85.

BUTTER—Best, 23@25c per lb.; fair to good, 21@22c.

EGGS—15@18c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 13@14c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 13@14c.

GRAIN—Oats, 40@45c per bushel.

HAY—$11@12 per ton; best bales, $12@13.

CORN—75c; meal, 70c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog per lb., 7@7½c. Chicken, 12@15; Fowl per lb., 8@12c; Turkeys, 15@18c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, May 15.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7000; shipments 2500; market strong, except for heavy beeves, which were dull; heavy beeves at 4 40@5 00; steers at 4 00@4 75; stockers and feeders, 2 25@3 85; cows, 1 75@3 50; Texas cattle 2 10@4 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,000; shipments 7000; stronger and higher; mixed at 5 45@5 70; heavy 5 50@5 80; light at 5 40@5 65; skips at 4 00@5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7000; shipments 1400; dull; shorn Texans at 2 00@4 70; fancy wooled at 5 70@6 00; native wooled at 4 00@4 50; shorn at 3 00@5 87½.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.

United States Bonds.	3's,		(reg.)	
"	"	New 4s,	(reg.)	127
"	"	"	(coup.)	127
"	"	New 4½	(reg.)	106⅞
"	"	4½	(coup.)	108
"	"	Pacific 1sts.		115

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

C. H. Sayht, of Illinois, president of the National Millers' Association, has just returned from Europe, and predicts that there will be an enormous decline in the exportation of flour from the United States this year. Prices would not be any higher because India, Russia, Australia and Chili have heavy crops.

There is no danger to human life more to be dreaded than that which arises from vitiated blood. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, headache, and general debility, all result from it, and are cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it this month. Six bottles, $5.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely alike in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

One night Slugger Sullivan is found drunk in the streets of Boston, and tenderly helped to a hotel. The next night he is ushered into the banquet hall amid strains of "Hail to the Chief."

INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until four o'clock P. M., Monday, May 28th, for building a pavilion at the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, Maine. Plans and specifications may be seen, and all information obtained at the office of G. M. Coombs, Architect, Lewiston, Me., and at the office of Dr. B. T. Sanborn, Superintendent at the Hospital, on and after Monday, May 21st. Proposals will be received for the whole work on stone, mason and carpenter work in separate proposals. All proposals to be left with the Superintendent at the Hospital. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

JAMES WEYMOUTH,
B. A. THOMPSON,
D. O. BOWEN,
B. T. SANBORN,
Building Com.

Special Notices.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y. 48t40

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

APPLES—Green, $3 75@4 00 per bbl.; Evaporated, 12@13c per lb.

BUTTER—19@20 for choice family; creamery, 26@27c.

BEANS—Pea, $3 00@3 25; Yellow Eyes, $2 50@3 75.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 7½@13½c; N. Y. Factory, 9½@13½.

FLOUR—Superfine, $2 95@4 00; Spring X and XX, $4 35@4 60; Roller Michigan, $5 00@5 63; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 30@5 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $4 00@4 25; bank $3 50@3 88; Scaled herring per box, 18@22c; Mackerel per bbl, Shore No 1, $18 00@20 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 69@70; oats, 44@45c; cotton seed, car lots, $24 50@25 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $25 50@26 00; sacked bran, car lots, $23 00@24 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $24 00@25 00; middlings, car lots, $23 00@25 00; middlings, bag lots, $24 00@26 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 8¼@8⅝c per lb; per tub, 8¼@8⅝c; pail, 8¼@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 11@14c; chickens 12@15; turkeys, 16@17; eggs, 14@18c; potatoes, 85@95c per bush.; extra beef, $8 00@8 50; pork backs, $18 00@18 50; clear, $17 50@18 00; hams, 10¾@11¼c; covered, 11¼@11¾c.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the national Senate, Mr. Cameron from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably a bill appropriating $22,000 to be paid to the Bennington Battle Monument Association to be expended in improving the grounds surrounding the monument commemorating the revolutionary battle of Bennington. Mr. Spooner reported favorably the bill allowing George B. Loring, late commissioner of agriculture, the several sums expended by him in the purchase of sorghum seed and beet seed, which the first comptroller decided were not properly chargeable to that fund. The amount aggregates $20,087. The railroad land grant forfeiture bill was passed. The bill declares forfeited to the United States all lands heretofore granted to States or corporations to aid in the construction of railroads opposite to and co-terminus with portion of any such road not now completed and in operation. It also reserves the right to forfeit other land grants for any failure, past or future, to comply with stipulated conditions. The bill makes exemption in cases where strict justice seemed to demand it. The Senate then resumed consideration of the international copyright bill. Senator Vance offered an amendment so that newspapers, magazines and periodicals shall not be entitled to copyright. The bill passed. The bill was passed appropriating $25,000 for a monument to be erected at Thomaston, Me., to the memory of Gen. Knox. In House, an amendment to the pension bill was adopted, appropriating $3,500,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of army and navy pensions to invalid widows, minor children and dependent relatives and survivors of the war of 1812. The Mills tariff bill is still under discussion, evening sessions being held.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Married.

In Ashland, May 9, Edwin Bartlett of Garfield, to Maria Gorden of Ashland.

In Bath, April 28, Charles H. Mitchell to Mrs. Hattie H. Dow, both of Bath.

In Bluehill, May 7, Calvin Turner of Bangor, to Dora J. Roberts of Brooklin.

In Brownfield, April 21, Ernest Gilman to Maria Tibbetts of Denmark.

In Belfast, May 7, Arthur L. Gray to Medie Kimball; Lewis Brewster to Joanna McCorrison, all of Belfast.

In Bangor, May 8, George Greenacre to M. Ella Head, both of Bangor.

In Cherryfield, April 28, Henry M. Dorr to Eliza Tenan, both of Cherryfield.

In Calais, April 26, William Franks to Bertha V. Temple, both of Calais.

In Canton, April 25, Nathaniel G. Hollis to Jennie F. French.

In Carmel, May 6, Joseph L. Brann to Mrs. Lucy A. Hawes, both of Carmel; May 6, John B. Pomeroy to Mrs. Sarah E. Spencer, both of Carmel.

In Danforth, May 6, Frank Russell of Danforth, to Mabel Asher of Houlton.

In Dedham, May 2, Chas. E. Johnson to Mary J. Gray, both of Dedham.

In East Cambridge, Mass., April 23, William J. Acheson to Myra Vose, both of Calais.

In Fitchburg, Mass., May 2, Herbert D. Bradstreet of Liberty, Me., to Lottie A. Willard of Leominster, Mass.

In Franklin, May 6, George P. Cline of Hancock, to Julia Inman of Franklin.

In Farmington, May 1, Harry E. Dyer to Effie Fellows, both of Farmington.

In Gardiner, April 28, William H. Houston to Angie M. Grady, both of Gardiner.

In Hebron, May 1, Wm. H. Walker of Freeport, to Jennie E. Millett of Minot.

In Houlton, May 8, Thomas W. Henderson of Littleton, to Ella B. McIsaac of Hartland, N. B.

In Lynn, Mass., April 3, Burnside Long of Norway, to Stella Newcomb of Bridgton.

In Lamoine, May 8, Capt. Chas. H. Hodgkins of Lamoine, to Grace C. Leland of Trenton.

In Newtonville, Mass., May 2, Henry M. Soule of Portland, to Lesle Boyd Hall of Newtonville.

In Norway, April 30, Chas. K. Bealey of Somerville, to Ed a E. C. Hamlen of Norway.

In Orono, May 5, Gideon F. Eddy to Lizzie A. Thompson, both of Orono.

In Orland, May 2, Alfred L. Smith of Bucksport, to Mrs. Jane A. Stockwell of Dedham.

In Oxford, May 5, Frank Walker to Nellie Bumpus.

In Plymouth, May 1, Fred E. Howes to Mamie A. Parkhurst, both of Dixmont.

In Portland, May 3, Stephen A. Knight of Portland, to Ida S. Briggs of Auburn; May 10, Geo. F. Adams to Hattie M. Sarbell, both of Portland.

In Rockland, May 3, William A. Searles to Emma J. Simmons, both of Rockland.

In Unity, May 8, Joseph F. Stevens to Lucy A. Murch, both of Unity.

In Washburn, May 5, Winfield S. Crouse to Esther L. Lovely, both of Washburn.

Died.

In this city, April 28, Emma Yates Norris, daughter of the late Thomas F. Norris of Boston, aged 52.

In this city, May 8, Edward C. Skillings, aged 75 years, of Portland.

In Belfast, May 8, John L. Cook, aged 37 years; May 9, Mrs. Lois, widow of the late Lewis C. Murch, aged about 80 years; May 6, Mrs. Alice P., wife of W. E. Marsh, aged 45 years, 3 months.

In Bangor, May 6, Mrs. Catharine Holmes, wife of John C. Holmes; May 5, Addie L., wife of Geo. Hamilton and only daughter of Ezekiel and Melinda Cobb, aged 27 years, 2 months; May 7, Edmund Toole, aged 72 years.

In Bradford, April 6, Mrs. Esther Ames, aged 86 years; May 5, Carrie F., daughter of E. M. and Esther Strout, aged 34 years, 5 months.

In Brunswick, May 7, Nathaniel Coombs, aged 84 years; May 7, Annie C. Elliott, aged 33 years; May 5, Grace E. Parker, aged 3 years; April 22, Grace A., daughter of Henry M. Cripps, aged 15 years, 5 months.

In Boston, Mass., May 9, William M. Austin, aged 30 years.

In Bethel, April 28, Mrs. Rachel Wight, aged 88 years, 11 months.

In Benton, April 30, William Stacy, aged 78 years; May 5, Lois, wife of the late Rev. Ivory Clarke, aged 80 years.

In Billings, Montana, April 26, Annie C., wife of Eugene M. Richardson, formerly of Skowhegan, aged 22 years.

In Bridgton, April 30, Frank H. Whitney, aged 6 years, 4 months; May 1, Merton L. Whitney, aged 1 year, 9 months, children of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Whitney, and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Whitney; May 7, Rev. Elias S. Foster, aged 68 yrs., 6 months; May 9, Newton P. Gibbs, aged about 70 years; May 9, Perley, son of Charles Chadbourne, aged about 3 years.

In Bingham, March 28, Albert W., son of Flora A. and Temple Goodridge, Jr., aged 8 years, 1 month.

In Chelsea, May 6, Mary Keefer, aged 77 years, 6 months.

In Castine, May 5, Matthew F. Webber, aged 87 years, 5 months.

In Carmel, May 2d, Joseph W. Quinn, aged 71 years, 2 months.

In Centerville, Grand Manan, April 25, Isaac Meigrs, in the 89d year of his age.

In Damariscotta Mills, May 4, Warren, son of Mark D. and Martha A. Rankin, aged 25 years.

In Douglas Grove, Nebraska, April 19, Richard Bangs, aged 79 years, formerly of Farmington.

In Ellsworth, May 4, Oliver P. Thomas, aged 69 years; May 2, Orison Call, aged 69 years, 1 month.

In Eddington, May 10, Louisa, widow of the late John Floyd, aged 76 years, 7 months.

In East Weymouth, Mass., May 2, Mrs. George E. Beedem, aged 35 years, 9 months, daughter of Charles P. R. and Hannah Smith of Machias.

In Eastport, May 7, Levy W. Stephens, aged 74 years; May 7, Ellen Coot, aged 42 years; May 7, Eliza M. Smith, aged 83 years.

In East Warren, May 8, Mrs. Oscar Rokes, aged about 45 years.

In Eddington, May 10, Louisa, widow of the late John Floyd, aged 76 years, 7 months.

In Freeman, May 2, Miltiah Fales, aged 73 years.

In Fairfield Centre, May 3, Mrs. Catherine Ellis, aged 85 years, 6 months.

In Farmington, May 2, Benjamin Lowell, aged 79 years, 6 months; May 6, Capt. Alvan Currier, aged 81 years, 9 months; May 8, Aiken Beaulieux, aged 78 years.

In Franklin, May 4, Mrs. Nancy Bragdon, aged 88 years, 4 months.

In Gardiner, April 26, Mrs. Susan, widow of the late Parker Gowell, aged 81 years; April 12, Lillie E., daughter of John C. Meader, aged 5 years, 11 months.

In Gorham, May 3, Abial Fogg, aged 77 years, 3 months; May 6, Polly, widow of the late Al Burnham, aged 85 years.

In Hallowell, May 10, John Matthews, recently of Augusta, aged 40 years.

In Kingfield, May 1, Sylvanus Allen, aged 63 yrs.

In Lubec, May 2, Charles Leighton, aged 32 years.

In Livermore Falls, May 8, Leonard Alden, aged 77 years.

In Medford, Mass., May 8, C. S. D. Griffin, Jr., of Portland.

In Milltown, April 30, James E. Turner, aged 41.

In Milltown, N. B., April 25, Mary Ella Clapp, aged 41 years, 11 months.

In Mt. Vernon, May 12, Betsey McCaffey, aged 75 years, 3 months.

In Madrid, April 21, Charles Moores, aged 70 yrs.

In Norridgewock, May 2, Edmund Smith, aged 88 years; Lucius K. Packard, aged about 65 years.

In New Bedford, Mass., April 27, Joseph Proctor Snow, aged 64 years, 6 months, son of the late Joseph and Sarah Snow of Bangor.

In Portland, May 11, Caroline A., wife of Chas. H. French, aged 59 years.

In Pembroke, May 2, Joseph B., only son of Ichabod Sampson, aged 11 years.

In Perham, April 30, Mrs. Aurilla, widow of Elijah Toothaker, formerly of Phillips, aged 80 years.

In Perry, May 6, Helen S. Leach, aged 1 year, 3 months.

In Rockland, May 6, Priscilla, wife of John Kirkpatrick, aged 76 years, 5 months; May 7, Jane E., wife of Aramander Daggett, aged 56 years, 1 month.

In Rangeley, April 17, Daniel Wilbur, aged about 44 years.

In Readfield, May 11, Angie Collins, aged 58 years; May 12, Hattie F. Mace, aged 21 years.

In South China, May 4, Ocissa F., widow of the late Dea. Wm. N. Rollins, aged 68 years, 4 months.

In South Thomaston, May 2, Edward Snowdeal, aged 82 years, 9 months.

In Saco, May 6, Margaret Crowley, aged 68 years.

In Surry, May 4, Mary Treworgy, aged 71 years, 5 months.

In Skowhegan, April 22, Mrs. Lizzie, wife of Edward Bisson, aged 29 years, 7 months.

In South Orrington, May 3, William G. Penny, aged 34 years.

In Topsham, May 3, Mrs. Mary J. Strout, aged 68 years.

In Tremont, April 26, Mrs. Data, widow of the late Morris T. Rich, aged 79 years, 8 months.

In Union, April 15, Margaret W., wife of Augustus Alden, aged 73 years.

In West Gardiner, May 1, John Stevens, aged 79 years, 6 months.

In West Lubec, May 2, Lizzie Webb, aged 21 years, 9 months.

In Winter Harbor, April 29, Mrs. Emma Torrey, wife of Capt. Russel Torrey; April 27, Capt. Chas. J. Guptill, aged 62 years.

In Waldoboro, May 17, Mrs. Caroline E. Jackson, aged 63 years, 9 months.

In Waterbury, Ct., May 6, Fred H. Morrill, formerly of Bangor, aged 35 years, 9 months.

In Windham, May 1, Harriet Horton, widow of the late Charles Horton of Gorham.

In Warren, May 4, Joseph Henry Hodgkins, aged 14 years.

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad."

People of Lowell

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

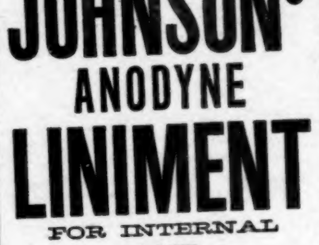
Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ADAMSON'S



BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

More than twenty years ago Adamson's Botanic Balsam was introduced generally throughout New England as a remedy for Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary complaints. Since its introduction it has constantly won its way into public favor, until now it is the universal decision that ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM is the best remedy for curing Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

Made only by
F. W. KINSMAN & CO.,
(Established 1850),
Druggists and Dispensing Chemists,
343 4th ave., corner 25th st., N. Y.
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUG STORES.
26t3

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Lame Back, Lameness and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Circulars free.

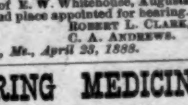
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PARSONS PURGATIVE PILLS Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. ONE PILL A DOSE. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 CUSTOM HOUSE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

LATEST IMPROVED HORSE POWER

Machines for THRESHING & CLEANING Grain, also Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Drag Saws.



Acknowledged by all to be THE BEST regarding EASY DRAFT, DURABILITY & QUANTITY OF WORK

Pamphlet Free. Address A. W. GRAY'S SONS, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, P. O. Box 25. MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, Vt. 17t37

Commissioners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an extension of four months' time from the 9th day of February, 1888, has been ordered by the Probate Court, for further hearing and presentation of claims by the creditors on the insolvent estate of Elijah Moody, late of Windsor, Me., deceased, and that Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the office of E. W. Whitehouse, Augusta, Me., are the time and place appointed for hearing.

ROBERT L. CLARK, } Com.
C. A. ANDREWS.
Augusta, Me., April 23, 1888. 3t27

SPRING MEDICINES.

All the Best Sarsaparillas and Iron Preparations; U. S. GOLD BITTERS; Fresh Roots and Herbs to prepare Domestic Bitters.

CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE,
Proprietor Partridge's old reliable
Drug Store, Under Granite Hall, Augusta.

SEED!

TO THE FARMERS OF KENNEBEC: We have just received ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF N. B. POTATOES FOR SEED, consisting of Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Davis Seedling, Silver Dollars, etc., etc., at

H. A. HALL & CO.'S,
No. 3, Granite Hall Block. 3tf

LAFAYETTE,
FULL-BLOODED PERCHERON,
will stand for the season at our stable.
TERMS, $15 TO WARRANT.
IRA D. STURGIS.
Riverside, May 12, 1888. 3t27

WANTED!

On or before June 1st, a competent girl to do plain cooking in a private family. For particulars, address
1t27 MRS. HENRY RICHARDS, Gardiner, Me.

PLOW SULKIES.

I will sell a few at a low price, to the first orders received during May.
4t27 FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

BERRY BASKETS and CRATES At LOWEST PRICES. Address SAGE & SON, Wethersfield, Conn. 4t27

IMPORTANT.

The advantages which the custom tailor has always had in the past over the ready made clothing dealer with all people who like to be well dressed, has been in the fact that his goods were better made, better cut and kept their shape better than the ready made, and for that they paid a liberal advance over the price of the ready made.

For the past seven or eight years we have been placing on our counters clothing that for cut, make and fit, cannot be excelled by any custom tailor, and aside from not being made to special measure is in every respect equal to a custom garment. The liberal patronage we have received, and the many kind words of praise for our fine work, convinces us that the public readily sees and appreciates the difference between our clothing and the ordinary ready made. Many of the best dressed men in this city purchase our fine ready made clothing. While we do a custom tailoring business, which for high class work is equaled but by few tailors in the State, we take as much pride in the fine work, style and fit sent out from our ready made department as from our custom department. With the advantages we have from purchasing our cloth and trimmings in large quantities from first hands and manufacturing the clothing ourselves, we are able to sell our superior make of clothing as low, or lower than we should be able to sell the ordinary ready made if we purchased it of the manufacturer and paid him a profit, thus furnishing our customers clothing that is shrunk before it is cut, that is equal to custom made, and in which we warrant the work and fit.

We not only offer the public the inducement of clothing of unequaled work and fit at low prices, but we offer them the largest assortment of goods in this part of the State from which to make their selection. We take pleasure in showing our goods to all who will favor us with the opportunity.

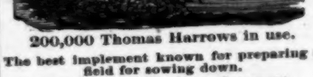
CHAS. H. NASON,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND
Manufacturer of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
ONE PRICE STORE,
135, 137 & 139 Water St., Augusta, Me.

The Best Fertilizer

Must not only be composed of the best MATERIALS, but must have them so combined as to obtain FROM A GIVEN AMOUNT OF PLANT-FOOD THE HIGHEST CROP-PRODUCING POWER. In connection with our business we try fertilizer experiments on a large scale, and thus, guided by many years of PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in both manufacturing and using chemical fertilizers, we believe that we have succeeded in making a near approach in our fertilizers to this STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. At all events, our goods have come to be recognized as the highest standard in the market, "as good as Bradley's" being the favorite claim of our competitors as being equivalent to "the very best."

BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO.

Seeds! Seeds!
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER.
PLANTS, BULBS, ETC.
Seed Catalogues sent free.
THE IMPROVED
REVERSIBLE THOMAS HARROW.



200,000 Thomas Harrows in use.
The best implement known for preparing a field for sowing down.
A great cultivator of growing crops.
It does not clog, and is a perfect pulverizer.
Send for complete Pamphlet.
AGRICULTURAL
SEEDS, TOOLS, MACHINES.
PARKER & WOOD,
4t21 49 North Market Street, Boston.

WIDE AWAKE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

are not satisfied with singing "as it happens," but take pains, by classes and rehearsals, to prepare their young singers for solos and choruses, for Sunday and for festival singing. For such Schools, Ditson & Co. provide the best music by the best of composers.

Children's Diadem 30 cts., $3 per dozen. Abbey and Munger. The newest book, full of very sweet songs, and well fitted to succeed their other successful books.

Voices of Praise 40 cts., $4 20 per dozen. Rev. Chas. L. Hutchins. A handsome book of great merit and highly recommended. Dignified, yet brilliant hymns and tunes.

New Spiritual Songs 35 cts., $3.60 per doz. Rev. E. A. Hoffman and J. H. Tenney. More than 50,000 sold. New edition, condensed and improved.

Song Worship 35 cts., $3.60 per dozen. L. O. Emerson and W. F. Sherwin, both distinguished "Sunday School Composers."

Singing on the Way—35 cts., $3.60 per doz. Jewett and Holbrook.

Songs of Promise—35 cts., $3 60 per doz. Hoffman and Tenney.

Why not send for specimen copies (mailed for retail price), or for specimen pages (free)?

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
GRANITE HALL, AUGUSTA,
MONDAY, MAY 21, 1888.

MATINEE in the Afternoon for Ladies and Children at 3.00 o'clock.

The whole battle, from the first shot to the last. "A stupendous Work," covering thousands of feet of canvas. Figures Life Size. General St. Clair A. Mulholland will tell the story of the fight.

For the benefit of the Charity Fund of Seth Williams Post, G. A. R.

Read the news from the Battlefield, as published in the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, July 4, 1863. This paper will be placed in every family in the city before May 21st.

ADMISSION—50, 35 and 25 CENTS.

Admission to Matinee at 3.00 o'clock for Ladies and Children, 25 and 15 cents. 2t26

FARM FOR SALE!

One of the best dairy farms in the town of Winthrop, known as the Otis farm, beautifully located on the shores of Lake Maranocook, where you get one of the finest landscape views to be obtained in the country. Farm contains 125 acres of land, conveniently divided into smooth and level fields, a large, fertile and well-watered pasture, and a fine wood-lot. There are two good wells of water, also a large number of fruit trees and a cranberry bog on the premises. The buildings are convenient and well arranged for dairy purposes. A fine herd of Jersey cows, farming tools and household furniture, will be sold very low, together or separately, as the owner is about to leave the State. Inquire of A. C. OTIS, Court House, Augusta, Me., or on premises. 3t27*

SWEET CORN!

100 Bushels Sweet Corn for Fodder. Price $1.75 per bushel. For sale by

KENDALL & WHITNEY,
4t27 PORTLAND, MAINE.

TRUSSES.

THIRTY YEARS' experience in fitting Trusses, and the largest stock and variety from which to select, enables me to guarantee a good fitting truss.

Chas. K. Partridge,
At the Old and Reliable Drug Store
Under Granite Hall, Augusta.

Pure Medicine.
HERBS & SPICES.
THE FULLER DRUG STORE,
AUGUSTA, ME.

RECIPE FOR KEEPING EGGS one year, at quarter cent per dozen. Send $2.00 to
A. DAVIS ASHLEY,
3t27* New Bedford, Mass.

Disc Harrows.

Write me for prices and circulars.
FRED ATWOOD,
4t27 Winterport, Me.

Soluble Pacific Guano.

One Thousand Dollars To Farmers!

We have decided to offer ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH as premiums to Farmers, for the best Exhibits of general farm crops grown upon

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

The exhibits to be made at the various State Fairs throughout New England.

Of the above amount, $200 will be given at the State Fair, Lewiston, Me.

CONDITIONS.

FIRST. The Soluble Pacific Guano must be bought from us or our agents.

SECOND. The Soluble Pacific Guano may be used in any way the farmer thinks best. No restrictions of any kind as to the quantity used, nor as to the method of using it.

THIRD. Parties who have already purchased the Soluble Pacific Guano, must give us notice of their intention to compete, *through the agent from whom the goods were bought*; and those parties who have not already purchased, must notify us in the same manner at the time of purchase.

FOURTH. Competitors must make their own application for space at the several fairs.

FIFTH. The prizes at each fair are to be three in number. Say, 1st, $100; 2d, $75; and 3d, $25.

SIXTH. The Judges are to be the Officers of the various Fairs, and evidence must be produced satisfactory to them, that the products were grown by the use of Soluble Pacific Guano, and that no other brand of commercial fertilizer was used.

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
BOSTON, MASS.,
General Selling Agents.
James A. Hall,
Damariscotta, Me.,
Special Agent for Maine.
Represented by
A. B. GILPATRICK,
Newcastle, Me. 13t17

THE STANDARD FERTILIZERS.
Highest in Analysis. Lowest in Moisture.

FOR SALE BY

O. WILLIAMSON, - - - - Augusta
A. F. MERRILL, - - - - Waterville
C. H. KELLY, - - - - Belgrade Mills
F. A. NARAY, - - - - Whitefield
A. J. YOUNG, - - - - Oakland

The continued yearly increase in our sales proves THE STANDARD GIVES SATISFACTION. We still maintain the HIGH ANALYSIS, and FINE and DRY CONDITION of all goods manufactured by us.

Standard Fertilizer Co.,
8t21 BOSTON, MASS.

Maine Central Railroad.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect April 2, 1888.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 6.45 A. M., 12.55 P. M., and 11.15 P. M., via Brunswick and Augusta, 7.00 A. M. and 12.50 P. M. via Lewiston and Winthrop; leave Brunswick, 7.45 A. M., 2.15 P. M., 12.45 A. M., (night), leave Bath 7.15 A. M. and 1.50 P. M., and Saturdays at 11.55 P. M.; leave Lewiston (upper) 8.25 A. M., and 2.19 P. M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 6.45, 10.20 A. M., and 11.30 P. M.; leave Gardiner 1.55, 8.48 A. M., and 3.12 P. M.; leave Augusta 2.20, 9.08 A. M., and 3.32 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.30 A. M. and 2.10 P. M.; leave Waterville 3.15, 7.15, 10.00 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO: Leave Bangor 6.20 A. M. and 7.25 P. M.; leave Bangor for Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, 5.50 and 8.10 A. M., 1.35 and 6.30 P. M.; for Bucksport, 7.25 A. M. and 1.45 and 6.55 P. M.

The morning train from Portland at 6.45 A. M. connects for Bath, Rockland, and Skowhegan; and a train leaves Portland at 8.35 A. M. for Lewiston and Farmington. Evening trains leave Portland at 4.50 P. M. for Lewiston, and at 4.55 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath and Augusta.

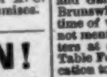
The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter and Bucksport, and night trains connect at Brunswick for Lewiston, and by waiting at junction points, for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings, and for Belfast, Dexter, and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, and WAY STATIONS: Leave St. John 6.10 and 8.40 A. M., 8.30 P. M.; leave Houlton 6.00 and 11.40 A. M., 8.30 P. M.; leave St. Stephen 7.10 and 11.30 A. M., 9.45 P. M.; leave Vanceboro' 1.45 and 9.30 A. M., 2.30 P. M.; leave Bar Harbor 4.15, 10.10 A. M., and 4.15 P. M.; leave Ellsworth 5.37 and 11.35 A. M., 3.00, and 4.50 P. M.; leave Bucksport 5.40 and 11.40 A. M., 2.10 P. M.; leave Bangor 7.15 A. M., and 1.35 and 8.00 P. M.; leave Dexter 7.00 A. M., and 4.30 P. M.; leave Belfast 7.00 A. M., 3.15 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.30 A. M. and 2.10 P. M.; leave Waterville 9.15 A. M., 2.25, 5.00 and 10.00 P. M.; leave Augusta 6.20, 10.00 A. M., 3.02, 3.25 and 11.00 P. M.; leave Gardiner 6.38, 10.20 A. M., and 4.00 P. M.; and Bath 7.15, 10.50 A. M., and 1.00 and 4.00 P. M.; leave Brunswick on Saturdays only at 11.55 P. M.; leave Brunswick 7.43, 11.15 and 11.30 A. M., 4.27 and 4.45 P. M., and 12.25 A. M. (night); leave Farmington 8.30 A. M., 1.45 A. M.; leave Lewiston, (upper) 7.35 and 11.10 A. M., and 4.30 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (lower) 6.45 and 10.30 A. M., and 11.30 P. M.

The morning train from Waterville and Augusta, forenoon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for Rockland. Trains run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick, and between Brunswick and Lewiston, at convenient hours, for time of which, as well as time of trains at stations not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folders will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

PAYSON TUCKER,
General Manager.
F. E. BOOTHBY,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't.

FOR BOSTON!



Star of the East

WILL commence her regular trips from the Kennebec, MONDAY, April 23, 1888, and will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leaving Gardiner every Monday and Thursday at 2.30 o'clock, Richmond at 3.30 and Bath at 5.40 P. M. Returning, will leave Lincoln's wharf, Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

Meals on board steamer, 50 cents.

The Steamer DELLA COLLINS Will leave Augusta from the company's wharf, foot of Winthrop street, at 12.30 P. M., Hallowell at 1.00 P. M., connecting with the above boat at Gardiner.

Fare from Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and return, $3.00. Single tickets to Boston, $2.00.

W. J. TUCK, Agent, Augusta,
24tf Office foot of Winthrop St.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

ORIGINAL. ONLY GENUINE. SAFE. ALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE. NEVER FAIL. ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND. TAKE NO OTHER. Or inclose 4c. particulars return mail. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., MADISON SQ., PHILA., PA. 5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS. LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM. 17t49

CRUTCHES, TRUSSES,
SUPPORTERS, BANDAGES,
SYRINGES, INHALERS,
&c., &c., &c.
THE FULLER DRUG STORE,
AUGUSTA, ME.

THE STANDARD NEW MODEL BUCKEYE.

The BUCKEYE MOWER this year enters on a new era. In its model for 1888 it has made a greater advance than in any previous period in its history.

SEE THE IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1888.

They secure to the BUCKEYE the place it has always held, far in advance of any other machine. It has always been the best. IT IS NOW BETTER THAN EVER. It has a PATENTED SELF OILING PITMAN BOX, keeping the most rapidly wearing part in proper condition; An IMPROVED LIFTING LEVER, requiring but half the former effort; A new device which carries the weight of the Cutter Bar over the ground lightly, preventing dragging and side draft, and perfectly adjusting it to uneven ground; A NEW IMPROVED SCYTHE, preventing the possibility of the breakage of Scythe Backs; And ADJUSTABLE STEEL CHAFE PLATES at wearing points, which keep the Scythe in perfect position to secure the shear cut. These are patented, and are found only on the BUCKEYE. They are not make shifts for advertising purposes, but are all new and practical, adding to the merits of the machine. No farmer should buy a machine until he has examined the BUCKEYE OF 1888. Send for Circulars.

THE RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
26tf WORCESTER, MASS.

From One of the Largest and Most Successful Firms of Corn Packers in the Country.

SEVENTY ACRES OF CORN.

PORTLAND, ME.

BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO.—As an experiment, we planted about seventy acres sweet corn, using Bradley's Phosphate *without* manure. Notwithstanding a severe drought during the latter part of the season, we secured a good crop, the average yield per acre being greater than in the same town where manure was used. The corn was planted, part on light, some on rocky, and the balance on clay soil. The Phosphate was used in the drill at the rate of two hundred and fifty pounds per acre at the first application, two kernels of corn being dropped every fourteen inches, at a distance of three and a half feet between the rows. It was cultivated and hoed by hand, but once during the first part of the season, and when about two and a half feet high, a second application of Phosphate, at the rate of four hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds per acre, was strewn on each side of the row, at a distance of six or eight inches from the stalks, the Phosphate being covered and worked into the soil by means of a cultivator such as is commonly used in hilling corn and potatoes. The effect of this second application was very marked. The corn continued to hold its color and eared abundantly, even that on plain land standing the drought remarkably well, and yielding a crop largely in excess of our expectations. We think that a given quantity of Phosphate, if in excess of four hundred pounds per acre, will produce a better crop in two applications than in one, and that it is better to make the second application near the roots of the corn after it has reached the height of two and a half feet, than to sow a portion broadcast, and use the balance in the hill, which is the common method when Phosphate alone is used. Care should be taken, however, not to allow the fertilizer to lodge on the blades or against the base of the stalk, as it may injure them. Bradley's Phosphate applied at the rate of five hundred pounds per acre, as above described, will yield a good crop of corn without any other manure. Our farmers do not pretend to raise sweet corn without the use of phosphates, even when they have an abundance of manure, and the Bradley has always given the most satisfactory results.

PORTLAND PACKING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

The QUINNIPIAC Co.

HAVING DECIDED TO INTRODUCE OUR
RELIABLE AND LASTING FERTILIZERS

To the Farmers of Maine, we would invite a thorough investigation as to the standing of our brands in other New England States, both on OFFICIAL ANALYSIS and in PRACTICAL FIELD TESTS. Especial attention is called to their reputation for Continuous Action and Lasting Qualities.

QUINNIPIAC PHOSPHATE.

A general fertilizer for all crops, either for use alone or in connection with other manure. We would recommend this brand particularly to planters of SWEET CORN as it is noted for results obtained on this crop, both as to QUANTITY and QUALITY of the pack.

POTATO MANURE.

This brand is so compounded as to furnish an abundant supply of the best plant food for this crop from its First Start to Maturity, and insures a large yield of smooth, mealy potatoes.

GRASS MANURE.

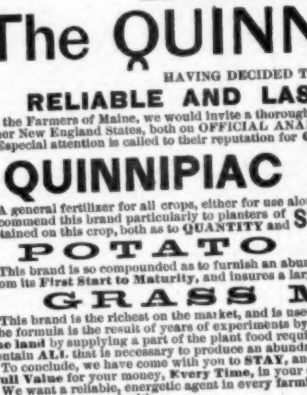
This brand is the richest on the market, and is used for TOP DRESSING or SEEDING DOWN. The formula is the result of years of experiments by a practical farmer. These goods will not exhaust the land by supplying a part of the plant food required, and drawing from the soil for the balance, but contain ALL that is necessary to produce an abundant grass crop.

To conclude, we have come with you to STAY, and shall endeavor to win your confidence by giving Full Value for your money, Every Time, in your dealings with us or our agents.

We want a reliable, energetic agent in every farming town in Maine. Parties wishing to handle our goods can correspond with

W. F. PHINNEY, Standish, Gen'l Sale Agent for Maine, or
THE QUINNIPIAC CO., New London, Conn.
Circulars sent on application. 13t17 I. H. CUNNINGHAM & SON, Agts., Augusta.

Williams & Clark Co.'s High Grade FERTILIZERS.



Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate.

No Fertilizer Selling at the Same Price Shows as High Valuation.

IT LEADS ALL OTHERS.

Potato Phosphate.

Contains all the Plant Food Necessary for a large crop of Potatoes.

Special Fertilizers for All Crops.

Send for circular containing valuable hints for the cultivation of all crops by successful growers, and description of all our fertilizers.

Principal Office: Cotton Exchange Building, N. Y.
For Sale by Local Agents. 13t15

MAYO SUPERPHOSPHATE.

The Maine State Inspectors' Report on Fertilizers for 1887, places MAYO ahead of all others in AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID, second in POTASH, and only equalled in valuation by one brand sold for less than $43.00 per ton.

The universal testimony of farmers last season was:

It gave better results than any Fertilizer on the market.

The company manufacture an ODORLESS BRAND equal to the best, especially good for a Lawn dressing.

MAYO & HIX, M'f'rs.,
35 Congress St., - - Boston, Mass.
(Successors to ATLANTIC FERTILIZER CO.)
When there are no local agents, address
8t19 S. C. OTIS, HALLOWELL, Gen'l Agent for Maine.

T. HILL MANSFIELDS CAPILLARIS

It has Proved itself a Positive Cure when all other Remedies Fail. For Falling Hair, Sunburn, Luxuriant Hair, Baldness, Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Dandruff, Eczema, Pimples, Scaldhead, Blackheads, Baby Humors, A Hair Dressing having no Equal. Keeping the Hair and Scalp in a perfect State of Health. Eruptions on the Face, Making the Skin Clear, Soft and Beautiful. Itching Diseases, Scalp and Skin, all kinds, of 1 to 30 years standing. Common Sense says it will cure all Skin Diseases, because it does cure all Scalp Diseases, Cures Stings and Bites of Insects in one minute, drawing out all Inflammation, Poisonous Impurities of the Blood, and Soreness, quicker than any Liniment, Salve, Ointment or compound of any nature.

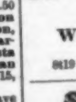
One 50ct. Bottle will convince any person, it will do all we claim for it.

Prescribed by 100s of Physicians.

On account of its great merits as a Cleansing, Restoring, Purifying, Soothing and Healing Balm. Sold by all Druggists, 50c. MONEY REFUNDED at Sweet's Pharmacy, 29 Park Row, New York, New England Botanic Depot, Washington St., Boston, to any person not satisfied after 30 days trial. Testimonials of Great Cures, and Physicians' Endorsements sent any Applicant.

T. HILL MANSFIELD, General Agent, New York. 26t47†

Ayrshire Bull, "Champion of Ayr,"



H. B. No. 4276, will stand at my barn for the service of a limited number of cows. CHAMPION is out of Crowfoot H. B. No. 6507, owned by Chas. H. Hayes & Son, Portsmouth, N. H., who have a record of 6267 lbs. of milk in 225 days, from her in 1887, when 4 years old, which goes to show he is from good milking stock.

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March 20th, 1888. 13t20

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Agricultural Implements & Machinery in Stock,

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FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

Poetry.

Where Two Roads Meet.

Two men stood where
Two roads began,
And lingered there
Their way to plan.
The same bourne each
Hoped soon to reach.

Two roads were there—
One narrow, bare;
The other wide,
With roses fair
On every side;
The narrow way
O'er mountains lay,
And straight it went;
The other 'round
The mountain bent.

One traveler said:
"I look ahead,
One road I see
Will rocky be,
But straight its tread;
I see the end.
My way in this
I can not miss.
Be as it may,
I choose this way.

The other said:
"I look ahead.
Thy way is bare;
Two roads are there:
Thou wilt find few
To go with you.
That way be thine!
The rose to mine
A charm shall lead.
Altho' the end
I can not see,
No doubt 'twill be
The same as thine.
This way be mine.
That mountain passed,
We'll meet at last."

So on went he.
His chosen way
Thro' roses lay.
Said he, "Twill be
So all the day.
Ah, wise of me!
O, well for me!"
Alas! that he
Deceived should be!

That summer morn
He laughed to scorn
That other one,
Who in the sun,
Toiled wearily
Along his way;
But ere the day
In shadow lay,
"Were mine," cried he,
"The mountain way!"
Altho' his path
Was bright and fair,
Too soon he found,
That thorns were there,
And that it led
He knew not where.

His brother man,
He who began
The pathway bare—
How did he fare?
Tho' weary sighs
Would sometimes rise,
More oft with song
He pressed along;
For well he knew
His path was true.

And so that day,
With hope and cheer,
The dreary way
Became less drear;
For here and there
Beneath his feet
Sprang violets sweet,
And oft the bare
And rocky way
'Neath grasses fair
Would hide away;
And as he o'er
The mountains passed,
His happy song,
Rang clear and long,
Till at the last
The goal was won,
The journey done,
And he had reached
The rest beyond.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Cousins' Ruse; or the Visit to Linden Hall.

"I have just received a letter from Aunt [illegible]a, and she writes she wants us to come [illegible]er, that she is very lonely, and wants [illegible]r company. What do you say, Nora? [illegible] you may read the letter for yourself, [illegible] then you will understand it better. [illegible] it is:

LINDEN HALL, Sept. 15, 1884.

[illegible] Dear Niece: I write you in haste. I am get[illegible]onely, and need some one that is young and [illegible]o cheer me up, and I extend to you and your [illegible] an invitation to visit me. Although I have [illegible] seen you or Nora, for your dear mothers' [illegible] my heart turns toward you. I shall take no [illegible]. Come at once, as I shall open the Hall to [illegible]. Once more, I shall expect you on the [illegible] train after you receive this. From your
NORA CHALMERS.

"[illegible]ll you go, Florence?"

"[illegible]s, I think I will; dear old aunt, she [illegible]ver had any children of her own; [illegible] go, Nora, and I have a plan to pro[illegible]. I am tired of all these fine clothes, [illegible] being called the heiress, and all this [illegible]at; suppose you play the heiress [illegible] trip, Nora. You know we are just [illegible]ght, and my clothes will just suit [illegible]r in plain words, you be the heiress Florence Howard, and I will be plain Nora Williams, the cousin and companion. It will be such fun to be loved for yourself and not for your money. You will do as I ask you, will you not, dear cousin? Please do?"

"No, no, dear Florence, that would not be right to deceive dear aunt, for she would not know; I can never do it. Besides I should be very much out of place in your fine clothes; you forget that I am not a lady, only a lady's maid."

"Just as much of a lady, my fair cousin, as if you were decked in royal robes, and just as good, and you are the dearest and best of cousins; truly, Nora, I love you dearly. And you will do as I wish, just for this once? and I will bear all the blame. It will be such fun."

"I do not think it will be right, but if you wish it very much I will go, for you are very kind to me."

"The same generous Nora. Never thinking of self, but always ready to please others. You are a dear, good girl, and I know Auntie will love you best. And now let us hasten to our rooms, as the train will soon be here."

Florence Howard was a young and beautiful heiress. Her mother had been dead many years, and her father had died two years before our story opens, leaving Florence all his fortune, and he was very wealthy. And of course, beautiful and an heiress, she had many admirers, but Florence was heart-whole. Nora, her cousin, had been with her ever since her father's death, and the two had grown to love one another like sisters.

Nora's parents died when she was very young, leaving her almost destitute. Her father was a poor artist, and he scarcely earned enough to keep the wolf from the door; but after her parents died, Florence's father was very kind to Nora, giving her as good education as his own daughter, and offering her a home when she returned from school.

Florence, at the time we introduce her to the reader, is nineteen years of age, tall and slender, and graceful in every motion, dark eyes and dark brown hair, which is done in massive braids, and a charming complexion. Her cousin is just sixteen, the same size, only she is much the prettier. Her eyes are violet, her hair a rich brown, which falls in beautiful curls. Their mothers were sisters and they were orphans, one rich, the other poor.

At Linden Hall all is bustle and excitement, as the servants have not known the Hall to be open to company for years, and Mrs. Chalmers is giving orders to this one and that one.

"See that everything is in order, Chloe."

"Yes, missie, everything in apple-pie order, if this old nigger knows herself, and she thinks she does."

"My nieces will soon be here, and the others I have invited, and I wish to give them a warm reception."

The whistle of the approaching train tells them that they will soon arrive. As the whistle dies out, Mrs. Chalmers rings a small silver bell, and Chloe makes her appearance.

"Tell Jo to harness at once, and go to the station to meet my nieces."

"He has already gone, missie. Do not think old Jo would be behind time, did you missie?"

"You may go, Chloe, if I need you I will ring."

In a few moments the carriage is seen coming up Linden drive.

"I wonder what they are like, these girls, my sisters' children," and Mrs. Chalmers brushes a tear from her eyes.

Mrs. Chalmers is a queenly looking woman of about fifty, but looking younger for her years. She is dressed in a costly robe of black velvet, which fits her beautiful form to perfection.

"My dear nieces, welcome to Linden Hall. And this is Florence, dear Mattie's child, but she does not look much like her mother. And this is Nora. O, my child, you are the image of your aunt Mattie, and I am sure I shall love you both very much," and kissed them both, and led them to their room. "I hope you will be happy, my dear children; and now I shall have to leave you, as I am expecting more guests."

"I am so sorry that I consented to come under false colors. Dear auntie, I love her already, and we are deceiving her, Florence; let's tell, and she will forgive us now."

"No, no, it will never do. I shall hold you to your promise, and you don't know how lovely you are looking in your fine clothes, and I am looking splendid in this plain flannel. I would much rather be poor than rich."

"You would find it very inconvenient to be poor, you who have always had everything money could buy at your command. But we shall have to dress for dinner. I wonder who Auntie's guests are? She did not tell us."

"We shall know in good time. And now, Nora, which one of those lovely dresses will you wear?"

"I do not care, you know I do not, Florence, just as you choose."

"Well then, you shall wear this lovely blue—it will just match your eyes—and these pearls. O, Nora, you are just lovely. Remember I am Nora, and make no mistake."

Presently there is a rap at their door, and as Florence opens the door their aunt

"Come, girls, are you ready to go down? Dinner is ready. O, how lovely you are looking, Florence. And this is my dear Mattie, again; child, you do not know how much you look like her. The same beautiful curls. And sister Nellie, your mother, Nora; it seems as if I were young again, and you were my dear sisters. But come, we will go down as I have a surprise for you, and I already love you for your own sweet selves."

As they enter the drawing room, a young man arises and comes forward to greet them. "My dear nieces, allow me to present to you your cousin, Robert Chalmers. Robert, this is Florence Howard and Nora Williams, your cousins. I must explain to you, my dear nieces, for you supposed I had no children. I have never had any daughters and but this one son Robert, and I hope he will make your visit a pleasant one."

We will try to describe Robert Chalmers: He is just home from college. He is all that is good and noble; he is of about medium size, large, dark eyes, high forehead, faultless moustache, small hands and feet, and dressed in the height of fashion.

"I gladly welcome you, my dear cousins, to Linden Hall, and may your visit be a pleasant one. Come with me, dear cousins, and I will present you to our guests," as he offers an arm to each, "and then to dinner, as old Chloe will scold if it is kept waiting. This is my friend and college chum, Leon Davenport, and this is another of my fair cousins on my father's side, Gertie Ellis, and this is Willis Livingston and this Maurice Livingston comprises our guests at present, and now to dinner. Leon, I will bestow upon you my fair cousin Nora;" and he leads Florence toward the dining room, and Willis takes Gertie and Maurice offers his arm to Mrs. Chalmers.

Dinner over, they all return to the drawing room where an hour is passed in pleasant conversation, in which they all join, and then Mrs. Chalmers asks Florence to play; and Robert opens the organ, and arranges the music for her, and as they all sing, Robert stands by Florence. He has seen many beautiful women, but he has met his fate at last.

"Now, Nora, you must give us just one song."

Leon leads Nora to the organ, and as she plays, he stands as one entranced until the last strain has died away, and Nora arises from the organ.

"Thank you, Miss Williams, you play splendidly."

Willis Livingston and Gertie Ellis are engaged. Time passes pleasantly and quickly at Linden Hall. They drive, they walk, they have exhibitions, in fact, everything that can be thought of. No expense is spared, and Mrs. Chalmers enjoys it almost as much as the young folks do. Time flies, and our fair cousins have been at Linden Hall four weeks.

"Oh, Florence, dear Florence, I am so unhappy! Oh, dear! I do not know what to do. I wish I had never consented to come here under false colors." She had entered the room, and closed the door as she spoke.

"And what is the matter, dear Nora?" and Florence arises from her seat, and puts her arms around her. "Do tell me, Nora, you seem excited, do tell. I am sorry, for I am just as happy as I can be, and have been waiting for you to come to tell you how glad I am that I have one true friend that loves me for myself, alone. But tell me, Nora, what you are feeling so bad about."

"Oh, Florence, Robert has asked me to marry him, and I love him so much, it will break my heart to tell him that I have deceived him. I could not tell him, he is so good. Oh, pity me, Florence. I told him I would tell him to-morrow."

"If that is all, dear cousin, all will be well. I have promised Leon the same. We shall have to unmask, but do not think that Robert will love you the less, dear cousin, when you tell him all, for he is too good and noble, and dear aunt already loves you as a daughter. So cheer up, and we will go to aunt's room after tea, and tell her all and ask her to forgive us. So wipe away those tears and bathe those dear eyes, for it makes me feel very bad to see you so unhappy, and I the cause, but I will tell them that you are not to blame. But come, we must dress for tea. And do you know, Nora, that aunt expects more guests to-night?"

"No, I did not know Florence, who are they?"

"Mrs. Livington, one of aunt's dearest friends, and her daughter Nellie, and Miss May Vernon, quite an heiress. Aunt tells me that she expects them by the 5 o'clock train. Well, it is almost tea time, and we will go down."

* * * * * * *

"Rob, old boy, may I come in? Could not find you about the grounds, and thought that I would come up and see if you were in."

"Yes, Leon, come in. I have just come up."

"And pray why did you seek the solitude of your own room? Oh, Rob, you might as well tell a fellow all about it. You are head and ears in love."

"Yes, Leon, I must confess that I have been struck with Cupid's arrow. And how is it with you, Leon?"

"The very same, my dear boy. I love Nora Williams as woman was never loved before."

"And have you proposed to her?"

"Yes, but she could not answer me until to-morrow, but I think she returns my love."

"I hope she does, Leon, for you are both very dear to me. I love you Leon, as a brother. And she bade you hope, but Florence seemed greatly distressed, and told me not to ask her more, and she would tell me all to-morrow. And what is this all? I cannot wait until to-morrow." And Robert arose and paced the room rapidly. "And if she does not love me——"

"Cheer up, Rob, old fellow, do not let coming events cast their shadows before you, for I know that Florence loves you, and all will be well to-morrow."

"But why those tears, Leon when I asked her to be mine? There is some mystery."

"Yes, but whatever it is, it will be all right to-morrow. But come, Rob, the girls are all on the balcony, let's go down, and do not think any more about it than you can help."

"Yes, I will go down, mother is expecting more guests to-night, and she will need me to help her. Come, Leon." And they both descend to the balcony, where the girls and Maurice and Willis are.

"Well, old fellows, where have you been?" said Willis, as he advanced to meet them, "We have missed you, and could not think where you were."

"I have been to my room awhile, and Leon found me there and we had a few moments' chat, and here we are."

"Come forward and apologize to us for neglecting us so long," said Gertie, gayly. "As for me, I have hardly missed you at all, but Florence has not spoken since she came down here, and Nora is very still for her."

"I must leave you now, and go to meet mother and the girls," said Maurice, "as I hear the train whistle."

"Let us go to the drawing room, it is getting chilly out here. Come, Florence," says Rob, and they all enter the drawing room where a bright wood fire is burning.

"Give us just one song, Florence, and then we will dress for tea," said Mrs. Chalmers.

And Robert leads Florence to the organ and turns to his favorite, and Florence plays as she has never played before, her whole soul in the music.

"Thank you, dear Florence, I shall ever remember this," says Rob, as he leads her toward the fire.

"Come, girls, we will go to our rooms."

"Yes, dear aunt, we want to go to your room with you, as we have something to tell you."

And they all ascend to Mrs. Chalmers' room. And as the door closes after them, Mrs. Chalmers seats herself in an easy chair, and Florence and Nora beside her.

"And now, girls, what have you to tell me? Florence, dear, you seem very much excited, what is it?"

"Nora, do tell."

"Dear aunt, I will tell you all, but I do not want you to blame Florence, for she is not at all to blame. When I received your letter I was Florence Howard, the heiress; and I wanted Nora to play the heiress for the visit, but she did not want to, but after awhile she consented to do as I wished. I was tired of all this finery, and besides I wanted to be loved for myself alone, not for my money. And as you know, we are just of a size, and so she promised, and we exchanged for the visit. She put on the finery and was the heiress, and I was plain Nora after we arrived. Nora was so sorry she had deceived you. She said she did not think it was right, but I held her to her promise. And now she is miserable, for Robert has proposed and she thinks he will never overlook this deceit. And now, dear aunt, I ask your forgiveness, for Nora is not to blame."

"Florence, I freely forgive you all. And Nora, as I shall ever love you after this, I already love you as a daughter; and I think that Robert loves you too well to let this make any difference," and she puts her arms around Nora and imprints a kiss upon her cheek. "And you, Florence, wanted to be loved for yourself alone; and have you found one to love you for yourself?"

"Yes, dear aunt, I have found one kind friend who loves me for myself alone, and I have been very happy, while Nora has been so miserable."

"Ah! I guess the secret, Leon loves you well, Florence. He is all that is good and noble, he will make you a good husband. But does he know all?"

"No, I promised to tell him to-morrow. And Nora promised Robert the same."

"Tell them to-night, girls, if you have a chance. And now we will dress and go down."

"Dear aunt, to be so good to us when we do not deserve it. But we will be better in the future, will we not, Nora?"

"Yes, dear auntie, we will try and be better."

And kissing their aunt, they both hurried to their own room.

"How good auntie is, Florence. I do really feel better since you told her. If she can forgive us, perhaps Robert may. But let us hurry."

And in a few moments they enter the drawing room, their aunt is already seated by the window watching for the carriage.

"It is coming, and I am so glad. I want to see your mother and sister so much, Willis, and to know if they will like me."

"How can they help loving you, Gertie? You are the dearest girl in the world," says Willis.

Mrs. Chalmers hastens to the door to welcome her old friend.

"Welcome, welcome, dear Estelle, to Linden Hall," and she clasps her friend in a warm embrace.

"Dear Nora, it has been so long since we have met before, but you are the same dear, dear friend as ever, and this is my daughter Nellie, and this is Miss Vernon, a friend of ours."

"Welcome, Miss Vernon, any friend of dear Estelle's is welcome here. And allow me to present to you my nieces, Florence Howard and Nora Williams."

"Dear mother, I am glad to see you, and you, too, Nell, and Miss Vernon."

"My son, I did not know you were here; thought you were at Cedarhurst."

"I was, my dear mother, but was invited here, and came. This is Gertie Ellis."

I am glad to meet you, Gertie, as Willis has been loud in his praises; may we know each other better."

"And this is my sister Nellie, dear Gertie."

"It seems as if I already knew you, I have heard Willis tell so much about you, and I know we shall be good friends."

"I know we shall, Nellie, and come to my room with me, as Auntie will want to talk with your mother, and the others will take care of themselves, as I see that Maurice and Miss Vernon are good friends already."

"Yes, Maurice has not seen May before since she went away. They used to be good friends. Dear May, I love her as a sister, she was my room-mate at school."

As the young couples are left to take care of themselves, Robert and Nora, as we shall call them hereafter, are seated by a window. Both seem occupied with their thoughts. At last Nora says, "A penny for your thoughts, Robert."

"I was thinking of you, and of what your answer would be to-morrow."

"Well, Robert, I will tell you now, and if you can forgive me, my answer will be yes, but, Robert, I have deceived you. I am not Florence Howard, the heiress, but plain Nora Williams." And she told him all that the reader already knows. "And now, Robert, I ask you to forgive me, for I have suffered since the play began."

"And, dear Nora, did you think that I would love you less for not being the heiress? It was not the money I wanted, but your own dear self. I love you none the less, dear Nora, but more, if it could be possible," and he pressed her hand to his lips, "and Nora, I always loved the name, and now it is yours I shall love it still more. I am glad that you did not have the fortune, for I have a plenty, and now, dear Nora, look up, and tell me that you love me."

"Yes, Robert, I love you, and now the clouds have all passed away, and it is sunshine once more."

"And now, Nora, name the happy day, and let it be soon."

"No, Robert, you may do that."

"Well, then, say Christmas, one week from to-day."

"So soon, Robert? So be it," she says, blushing prettily. "And now, Robert, to my room, to throw away all this finery, and when you see me again it will be as plain Nora Williams."

"Well, dearest, I shall wait for your return, do not be gone long."

Meanwhile, Leon had thrown a shawl around Florence, and they were promenading up and down the balcony, and Florence has told him the whole story.

And now, dear Leon, can you forgive me for deceiving you?"

"Yes, dear Florence, I freely forgive you, and will you let me name the happy day?"

"Yes, Leon, I will be yours when you say. It is no more than right, but tell me, Leon, you do not love me less for being what I cannot help—the heiress?"

"No, Florence, but I do not love you any better, for I loved you for yourself alone. We will set the day at Christmas, and now we will return to the drawing room."

* * * * *

It is the day before Christmas, all is bustle and confusion at the Hall. Mrs. Chalmers sees to everything herself. The wedding cake has been made, and everything is ready. The bridal suits have arrived for our fair brides. Gertie and May are to be bridesmaids, and Willis and Maurice are to be best men. Everything is ready. Nora wishes to be married in church, and so they decide to go to church at ten o'clock and be married, and then home to dinner.

Christmas morning dawns bright and beautiful, and as Florence and Nora enter the drawing room all are there before them.

"Happy are the brides which the sun shines on, my children. If so, you will be happy indeed, for never was there a fairer or brighter morning. May your lives be the same," said Mrs. Chalmers, as she puts an arm around each one of them, draws them lovingly toward her and kisses them on cheek and brow.

After breakfast they all go to their rooms to dress.

"May I come in, girls?"

"Yes, come in, Auntie."

"Perhaps I can help you; but you are already dressed."

"Is not Nora lovely, Auntie?"

"Yes, Florence, Nora is very beautiful in her simple dress. And you, my child, are the same, but yours would purchase many like Nora's."

"Yes, Auntie, but I wanted her to have one like mine, but she would not."

"I think you were right, Nora. Your plain cashmere, trimmed with that beautiful lace, is very becoming, as it just matches your eyes."

"May we come in, girls?"

"Yes, Gertie, come; you and May are dressed."

"Nora, how lovely you are looking! And Florence, you are perfectly splendid, but let us go down, so as not to keep them waiting."

At 11 o'clock they returned from church, and Robert leads Nora to his mother. "Here is your daughter, mother."

"May God bless you, my daughter, and she kisses Nora, "and welcome you home to Linden Hall, and may you ever be happy and contented here, and you, too, Leon and Florence. I love you, Florence, and may you ever be happy with the husband of your choice, and as you have no home at present, will you not make the Hall your home? I am sure you are welcome. Are they not, Robert?"

"Yes, mother, but Leon tells me he has other plans, and that he and Florence leave to-morrow."

"Yes, dear Mrs. Chalmers, it is as Rob says, but I thank you all the same, and shall ever remember the happy days spent at the Hall."

"Yes, dear aunt, you have been like a mother to me, and I shall be very sorry to leave you, but it must be so."

The evening is passed in the drawing room with talk and music. The evening passes quickly, and all seem happy. Maurice and May seem entirely devoted to each other. It is plain to be seen that Maurice is deeply in love with the fair May.

"Well, dear friends, we shall bid you good bye, as we shall have to be off to catch the train, and I shall remember the happy days at the dear old Hall. Rob, old fellow, our paths will no more come together, but we each go our several ways. But I shall never forget you, for you have always been a true friend to me."

And Leon shakes hands with Mrs. Chalmers and Rob, who were almost too full to speak.

"Leon, I wish you happiness and good by, but we shall meet you when you return from your bridal tour. Come to the Hall?"

"I cannot say, Bob; will if I can."

"O, dear Nora, how can I leave you, you who have always been as a sister to me?"

"But you will write often, will you not, Florence?"

"Yes, dearest, and you write to me, Nora, for I shall want to hear from you all, and everything about the dear old Hall."

"Come, Florence, hurry, or we shall be late. Good bye all."

And Florence throws her arms around Nora's neck, while tears fall like rain. "Good bye, dear Nora."

"Good bye, Florence."

And Florence kisses her aunt, and bids Mrs. Livingstone and Nellie and May and Gertie good bye.

"Shall write to you often, girls."

"So do, dear Florence."

And Leon and Florence enter the carriage that is to take them to the depot.

And now, dear reader, we will not tire you much longer. Maurice and May, and Willis and Gertie were married New Year's at the Livingston mansion, where they all returned the next day after the departure of Leon and Florence. And Rob and Nora settled down to a quiet life. Nora would have it so. To say that Nora was perfectly happy, would be giving you but a small idea of her happiness. Happy in her husband's love, and contented at the dear old Hall where she first found real happiness, we will leave them, wishing them many long years of happiness. AUGUSTA.

Reed Plantation.

THIS GREAT COUNTRY OF OURS. Yes my son, we are a great, a united country. Whenever the Eastern man reads of the fiery, untamed cyclone cavorting over the Western landscape, his heart fills with pride as he exclaims, "This country of mine lays over the effete monarchies like a Shanghai hen on a bantam egg. And when the Eastern States get up a little flurry of a snowstorm, with about ten-degrees-below-zero freeze in it, the untrammelled denizen of the Occident shouts toward heaven, "Great coonskins! how them fellers must suffer down by the salt pond where they ain't used to Marm Nature in her playful moods!" And then he strikes his breast, picks out the tear that has frozen in the corner of his eyelid, and murmurs, "And yet they are me brothers, brothers of a common—not by a good sight!—an uncommon inheritance."—*Boston Transcript.*

"What two beautiful children! Are they twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austin lady with two children.

"O, yes, they are twins," replied the lady.

"Excuse my curiosity, madame; but are you the mother of both of them?"

Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: I am the titman of I. C. Libby's family of seven boys and one girl; am 9 years old, and own a half interest in a pony with my sister Nell. We call our pony Maud; she weighs four hundred lbs., is deep bay with black points, is very clever to ride or drive, and father says she can trot a mile in ten minutes. My brother Pearl is quite rich; he owns 51 hens, a nice colt, a learned tame coon, two black and white tame rats, and a tame crow. These pets he calls his happy family, as they enjoy each other's society. My brother Roy takes care of the barn, and tells me we have 50 little lambs. My other big brothers, Arthur, Everett, Howard and Ernest, buy cattle, and I think get cheated sometimes. They stay away from home a long time, till I want to see them very much. I almost forgot to write that my sister Nell is now our hired girl, and mamma pays her $1.50 a week. I guess mamma is cheated, as I tell Nell she can't earn 50 cents a week, as she plays on the piano and rides the pony, and don't work hardly any.
Burnham. BERTIE LIBBY.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little boy 11 years old. I went to school twelve weeks last winter, and did not miss but one day. Our school house is nearly a mile from our house. The girls and boys all tell what they can do, so I will. I can knit and sew patchwork, crochet lamp mats, wash dishes and sweep, beside chopping wood and helping my father farm. For pets I have a canary bird named Tink, given me by a girl who has gone to Michigan to live; a yoke of steers named Brown and Turk, a shepherd dog named Bobby Bruce, and a cat named Zip Coon. My dog and cat will eat together out of one dish. I have no brothers or sisters. My father lives on a farm, keeps ten head of cattle and a horse named Dick. I can drive him anywhere, and have hauled wood with him. My father was a soldier, was in the war four years, and has taken the *Farmer* sixteen years. I like the young folks' letters, and think Aunt Lizzie's, in the *Farmer* of March 1st, was nice.
Indian River. HAROLD K. EMERSON.

Dear Mr. Editor: I had for Christmas presents three aprons, a doll's bed and chairs, a game of old maids, my sister and I a game of acrobits, a drawing game, a top, a game called "From Washington to Richmond," a bottle of cologne, a little glass kettle; my sister and I had a sachet card, beside other Christmas cards and a fancy ball basket. I can wash dishes, sweep, make beds, set the table, dust and iron the clothes. My sister and I have for pets a pair of birds, their names are Dot and Dandy, a cat whose name is Dolly, and a dog we call Rover. I have two brothers, the oldest is in Steuben, the youngest attending school in Portland. I study fourth reader, large arithmetic, grammar, speller, writing and big geography. The answer to Venie Green's riddle is a cherry; the answer to Josie Gray's riddle is the frost. I would like to correspond with the little girls that write for the *Farmer.*
East River. CORA B. WATTS.

Dear Editor: I was 9 years old the 17th of April. I can sweep, darn, sew, make beds, dust, knit, and I made a cake for mamma yesterday. I went to a basket sociable last Tuesday night, out to Mr. John Crawford's, one of our neighbors. They had it for the Presbyterian minister, Mr. McKay. My papa was in the woods when I wrote before; he is at home now; he has got two horses, their names are Belle and Major. My little brother Emery has a colt; he calls him Dick. I was out to Hodgdon to my Uncle Will's last winter and staid ten weeks. I had a nice time. Uncle Will has two dogs; Rover, a great, large dog, and little Jeff. I wish some of the little girls would write to me that write for the *Farmer.* Address in care of George Moore. NATALIE LALA MOORE.
Houlton.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl seven years old. My father takes the *Farmer;* I like to read the young folks' column very much. I went to school last fall a term of eleven weeks; I only missed one day. My teacher's name is Eva E. Edwards, I liked her very much. I got a fruit knife for a prize. I have one brother six years old, he went to school too; and one little sister seventeen months old, she is very cunning, her name is Villa; my brother's name is Eugene. I had for Christmas a large wax doll with long, curly hair, a doll's chamber set, a photograph album, a hand glass, a bottle of cologne and a boa, also some candy, nuts and corn balls. I can knit, sew patchwork, crochet, wash dishes, iron and make my own bed.
Chester. MINNIE M. FLEMMING.

Dear Mr. Editor: I live in Fairfield, but am now visiting in Oakland. I am stopping at my cousin's; his aged mother is very feeble. I go to the intermediate school, there are 53 scholars; I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing; my teacher's name is Mary Gipsom. I have two pets, a bird and cat; I had a coon cat, but he went away. We see funny sights in the country. I saw an old lady and her son go sleigh riding last winter with a pair of steers, and it was quite amusing, for I never saw the like before.
Fairfield. GRACIE B. PERHAM.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl nine years old. My uncle takes the *Maine Farmer,* and I often get it from the office and read the young folks' column. I like it very much. My father is a farmer; he has got a horse and a colt, the horse's name is Bell, and the colt's name is Viola. For pets I have two cats, their names are Mollie and Tid; and I have a bird, his name is Billie, and I have two dolls, their names are Nellie and Blanchie. I have been to school eleven weeks, I like it very much. I am the only child. MYRTIE E. SINCLAIR.
West Palmyra.

Kind Editor: I am a little girl 11 years old. Our school closed after a pleasant term of eleven weeks, taught by Miss Maria Gordon. I studied reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, physiology and writing. I can cook brown-bread, doughnuts, gingerbread and cake. I have a little brother and two sisters younger than myself, and two sisters and one brother older. I like to read the young folks' column. My father has taken the *Farmer* for nearly 25 years. MARCIA ELTON STEVENS.
North Fayette.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl ten years old. I came from New York to Mt. Vernon with mamma. My papa and brother are in New York now, they are both mechanics. I have three brothers in all, their names are Willie, George and Charlie. I have been to school, but now it is closed. We liked our teacher very much, his name is Mr. Tinker of Portland. I love to read the children's column in the *Farmer,* some of the letters are so cunning.
Mt. Vernon. MYRTLE I. KINGSBURY.

I am a boy nine years old. I am going to school now. My teacher's name is Sadie Ham. My school keeps ten weeks. I study reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. Last fall I helped father haul ten loads of hay about eight miles; he took one team and I the other. We have three cows, a calf and a steer, two horses, and a lot of hens. I can feed the cattle and horses as well as any one.
Frankfort. GEORGE W. CROCKETT.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl ten years old. I go to school when it keeps. I can wash dishes, make beds, sweep, dust and mend, and lots of other things. For pets I have a dog, his name is Jim; a cat whose name is Harry, a calf, her name is Bell. I have one sister, her name is Bertha; a brother, his name is Gustavus. I will close with a riddle: When is a bed not a bed? CARRIE LAWRENCE.
South Gardiner.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little girl nine years old. I am going to school a term of ten weeks; my teacher's name is Adella Butters; we think she is just splendid. I study spelling, geography, arithmetic, and I read in the fifth reader. I can wash dishes, sweep, make beds, sew and knit. For pets I have four sisters and one brother, their names are Buddie, Kittie, Maud, Dinna and Charlie.
Kingman. STELLA SCOTT.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little girl nine years old. I go to school, a term of ten weeks, my teacher's name is Adella Butters; I study reading, spelling, geography, grammar and writing. I can wash dishes, sweep, make beds, knit and sew. For pets I have a colt, her name is Della B.; two cats, their names are Jack and Jim. ETHEL YOUNG.
Kingman.

Mr. Editor: I went to school 10 weeks and did not miss a day, and I got the prize. After the school was done I went to Detroit to school six weeks. My teacher's name is L. P. Toothaker, and I liked him very much; he was the first man teacher I ever went to. The answer to Josie M. Gray's conundrum is an icicle.
Palmyra. BERNARD L. NICHOLS.

Dear Mr. Editor: I study reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and grammar. I have one brother. I enjoy reading the young folks' column very much. I can wash dishes, sweep, dust, cook, sew on the sewing machine, make beds, wash lamp chimneys, knit and crochet.
South Gardiner. LULU THURLOW.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl and am 12 years old. My papa is a farmer, and keeps horses, cows, sheep and hens. I have three sisters. Papa worked in the woods last winter. I can wash dishes, sweep, make beds, wash and iron, trim lamps, knit and sew. MAUD A. CASE.
Bancroft.

Mr. Editor: I am a boy ten years old. I like to read the young folks' column very much. I have two sisters and one brother. I will send a riddle: Around the house, and around the house, and throws a black glove in the window. F. L. A. M. G.
Harding.

The Reason Why

Ayer's Pills are so popular is, that while always reliable as a cathartic medicine, they never leave any ill effects. This is because they are purely vegetable, and entirely free from calomel or any other dangerous drug. In all cases, therefore, whether the patient be old or young, they may be confidently administered.

In the Southern and Western States, where derangements of the liver are so general, Ayer's Pills have proved an inestimable blessing. D. W. Baine, New Berne, N. C., writes:

"I suffered a long time with stomach and liver troubles. I tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills. These pills benefited me at once. I took them regularly for a few months, and my health was completely restored."

Throughout New England, next to lung diseases, Stomach and Bowel Complaints are the most prevalent.

Dyspepsia

and Constipation are almost universal. Mr. Gallacher, a practical chemist, of Roxbury, Mass., who was long troubled with Dyspepsia, writes:

"A friend induced me to try Ayer's Pills, and, after taking one box without much benefit, I was disposed to quit them; but he urged perseverance, and, before I had finished the second box, I began to experience relief. I continued taking them, at intervals, until I had used eleven boxes. Suffice it to say, that I am now a well man, and grateful to your chemistry, which outstrips mine."

The head and stomach are always in sympathy; hence the cause of most of those distressing headaches, to which so many, especially women, are subject. Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes that for years she was a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief, until she began taking Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

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Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

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Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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EXCELS IN { STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Three sizes, 25c. 50c. $1.00. For sale everywhere.

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are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, &c. Unequaled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Also Diamond Paints, for Gilding, Bronzing, etc. Any color Dyes or Paint, with full instructions and sample card mailed for 10 cents. At all Druggists.

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Quickest remedy known for backache and all sudden, sharp or long standing pains or weaknesses of every kind. Virtues of fresh hops, hemlock and pine balsam combined. It is wonderfully Soothing, Pain-Killing and Strengthening. No failure possible. 25c; 5 for $1. Sold everywhere or mailed for price by the proprietors.

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A good set of these tools for sale low.
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—OF—
THE ATKINSON
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.,
—FROM THE—
HEADQUARTERS AT
PORTLAND, ME.,

to those who are contemplating the purchase of

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

GREETING:

On and after June 1st we shall STOP PREPAYING the FREIGHT on GOODS SOLD by us, and we respectfully request that those who have dealt with us, and who have been BENEFITED by the PREPAYMENT OF THIS FREIGHT which in itself in the past three years has amounted to some

30,000 DOLLARS,

will order what GOODS they require for this SPRING, from us this month, and please order as early as possible. And to those who intend buying

Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Carpets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Springs, Silver-ware, Window Shades, Drapery, Dinner sets, toilet sets, stoves and Ranges, Feathers, Feather Pillows, Spreads, Blankets,

and anything else in HOUSE FURNISHING, can be BENEFITED to the extent of the freight to their depot, by buying from us this month. We have always PREPAID THIS FREIGHT FROM OUR OWN PROFITS, as we have invariably made the price on the

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,

etc., lower than could be bought for elsewhere. There has also been a great advantage derived by our prepayment of the freight because we in every instance GUARANTEE the SAFE DELIVERY of the goods, and if there has ever been a fight to make with the railroad, we have done it, or in other words if you have received a

Chamber Set,
Parlor Suit,
CHAIR, OR RANGE,

or anything else in the matter of

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

that was damaged by the railroad, we have replaced it with another piece, and taken our chances to get the breakage from the road. These are items worthy of your close consideration, and especially at this time of year, be wise and order during this month,

and save yourselves the freight from Portland to your depot, no matter where it is located in the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

We believe we are the only HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in NEW ENGLAND, WHO HAVE ADHERED STRICTLY TO THIS PLAN OF PREPAYING THE FREIGHT ON EVERYTHING SHIPPED BY US. We mean by this that while some other houses have shipped the goods, and allowed you to pay the freight and afterwards send them a bill and then dicker on it for some time, we have invariably paid out the cash before the article left our freight sheds at Portland. And now notwithstanding the fact that we expect to lose a great deal of business by this this year there seems to be no other way to convince some people of the difference between OUR PAYING the freight before the articles leave here, AND OUR CUSTOMERS PAYING THE FREIGHT after the articles get to the depot, and then having to write backwards and forwards over the matter.

We wish to deal with perfect fairness and frankness in this matter, consequently we give you another month to make your selection, and to fill orders that are already placed.

Now if you want a

Kitchen Range, or a Chamber Set, or Parlor Suit, or Carpets, Window Shades, Drapery Curtains,

or anything else in the matter of

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

kindly come and see us at once, or if you cannot come, please write us for catalogues and descriptions of these goods, and we will do our very best to please you in every way. Remember we carry COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS. There is scarcely a thing that you require for your homes that we do not keep, and we sell the same and shall continue to sell for cash, or a quarter cash, and the balance by the week or month. This notice applies TO ALL OUR STORES, and we have written to each of our MANAGERS to this effect, consequently there will be no more freight prepaid from our Bangor Store, Rockland Store, Auburn Store, Bar Harbor Store, Biddeford Store, nor from the Headquarters at Portland, after the 31st day of May, 1888.

Kindly get your orders in before June 1st, if you wish to save this freight.

Respectfully, the Public's Obedient Servants,

The Atkinson
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
HEADQUARTERS:
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—AND BRANCHES AT—
Auburn, Rockland, Bangor and Biddeford,
also BAR HARBOR for a short time.
ISAAC C. ATKINSON, Gen. Manager.

BIRCH GROVE FARM.
STALLIONS FOR 1888.

CONSTELLATION 5727.

Bay Stallion, stands 16 hands, weighs 1200 lbs. Foaled 1876. Bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky. Constellation is the greatest sire of trotters of any horse in Maine of his age, having himself a record of 2.40, made in his first and only race, winning in straight heats. He has also taken 12 first prizes for raising gentlemen's driving and general purpose horses. Is the sire of Glenarm, record 2.23¾; Illusion, 2.26¾; (pacer) Gallant, 2.50 at three years old; Lourinka, 2.51¾ at three years old; Hussar, trial 2.26; Henrietta, 2.27, and many other fast ones, among them Gypsy, Junior, Lamont, Katrina and others that space will not admit. Constellation is bred nearly the same as the greatest son of Almont, Almont, Jr. 1829, whose dam is by Blood's Black Hawk.

PEDIGREE—Got by Almont, he by Alexander's Abdalla; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Starlight, by Blood's Black Hawk; 2d dam by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Gano, by American Eclipse; 4th dam by Potomac, by Imp. Diomed; 5th dam by Son of Imp. Buzzard; 6th dam by Imp. Baronet. Almont's dam by Mambrino Chief, 2d dam by Pilot, Jr.

Terms, $35 by the Season.

Payable at time of first service, or satisfactory note, with privilege of returning next season free of charge or a substitute, or $50 to insure.

DAY DAWN 4086.

Bay Stallion. When matured will stand rising 16 hands and will weigh 1200 lbs. Foaled July 17, 1885. Bred by Charles B. Dore, Levant, Me. Sired by Judge Advocate (the sire of Thornburg 2.21½) he by Messenger Duroc, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. 1st dam Nellie Morrill, by Winthrop Morrill, sire of nine in the 30 list; 2d dam Duchess Fearnaught, by Young Fearnaught, (dam by Brandywine); 3d dam by Gen. Grant, the sire of the dam of Thornburg, record 2.21 1-2, Judge Advocate, dam by Neaves Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; 2d dam by Diamond, Son of American Eclipse.

DAY DAWN is a natural trotter, and he surely has a right to be, as he is not only standard bred, but traces direct to sixteen standard sires, and four standard dams.

Terms, $25 by the Season.

Payable at time of first service or satisfactory note. If the mare does not prove with foal, she, or a substitute, can be served next season free of charge. Limited to fifteen approved mares.

WOODLAWN, JR.

Chestnut Stallion, foaled 1884. Sired by Woodlawn 1568; 1st dam by a Son of Imp. Cannon Ball.

Terms, $10 by the Season, or $15 to Insure.

KNOX CHIEF.

Record 2.41½. Pedigree—Got by Palmer Knox; dam thoroughbred S. T. B.

Terms, $10.00.

Payable when mare proves with foal.

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☞Chestnut Stallion, foaled in 1885. Sired by Gen. Withers, dam by Trotwell.

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ABBOT.

Bay Stallion, foaled May 10, 1869. Bred by Col. H. S. Russell. Stands 16¼ hands, weighs about 1200 lbs. Very Stylish. Sire of Kitty Abbot, record 2.26¼, and other good ones. Sire Tattler, by Pilot, Jr.; dam by Mambrino Chief.

(Gold Medal No. 4314, H. F. H. B.)
Thoroughbred Holstein Friesian PRIZE BULL.

We wish to extend our thanks for past patronage.

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P. O. Address, Monroe, Me.

N. B. Harnesses of all kinds for sale at the very lowest cash prices. Also agent for the
$30.00 ROAD CART.
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1888 STANDARD 1888
STALLION
Redwood 1485,
By Belmont; dam Blandina, by Mambrino Chief.
Terms: $50 TO WARRANT.
La Mont 4660,
Four-year-old record 2.33, by Redwood; dam by Coupon.
Terms: $25 BY THE SEASON.
Privilege of free return granted if mare does not prove in foal.
For full particulars address
F. O. STANLEY,
Lewiston, Me.
3t23‡

GLENARM 5728.

Record 2.23¾, third heat.
Standard under rules 1, 6 and 7.

The fastest stallion standing in Maine, whose record was made in a contested race. Bay horse, 15½ hands high, foaled June 3, 1878; bred by C. F. Taylor, So. Vassalboro, Me.; got by Constellation 5727, record 2.40, by Almont 33, sire of 34 in 2.30 list. Dam Skip, (dam of Independence, 2.21¼) by Gideon, (sire of Ezra L., 2.21¼, and Bay, 2.27). 2d dam by Young Indian Chief, sire of dam of Socrates, 2.27¼.

Glenarm comes of performing and producing blood, is a trotter himself, as he has fully demonstrated, and that he is a sire of trotters, time will as surely demonstrate.

BAYARD WILKES 4636.

Bay horse, foaled in 1883; bred at Highlawn Farm, Lee, Mass.; got by Alcantara 729, record 2.23 at four years of age, (and sire of White Socks, 2.20¼; Alcavala, 2.29; Lady Emma, 2.29¾, and Alcagetta, two years, 2.31½,) by Geo. Wilkes, out of Alma Mater, dam of four in the 2.30 list. Dam Barcena, by Bayard, son of Pilot Jr.; 2d dam Blandina, by Mambrino Chief; 3d dam the Burch mare, dam of Rosalind, 2.21¾, and Donald, 2.27.

Glenarm and Bayard Wilkes will make the season of 1888 at my stable, Chapel St., Lewiston, Me.

TERMS, $50 TO WARRANT.
Send for Catalogue. C. P. DRAKE, Owner.
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The Imported Percheron Stallion
BAYARD,
OF HOUGHTON FARM,
No. 1790 In Vol. II of the Percheron-Norman Stud Book, has been leased by
The State College Farm for the Season of 1888.

This Stallion will stand at KENDUSKEAG on Monday of each week, from July 1st to August 1st. At College Farm, Orono, Me., on all other days.

Terms, Twenty Dollars ($20.) for the Season.

To be paid when mare is proved to be with foal. Owners of mares served who part with them will be held for payment of service fee. Mares will be received from a distance and kept in pasture at fifty cents per week, or on hay and grain at two dollars per week. All mares kept at owner's risk. For Pedigree and other particulars, apply to
4t25 COLLEGE FARM, Orono, Me.

TOM ROLFE, JR.,

By Tom Rolfe 306, record 2.33¼, trial 2.23, will make the season of 1888, Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted, at the farm of W. B. Fletcher & Son, Starks, Me.

Tom Rolfe, Jr., is a very stylish, finely gaited chestnut stallion, bred by W. P. Balch of Boston, foaled March 22, 1877, stands 15½ hands high, and weighs 1000 pounds. Dam Kitty Childers (dam of Ilka, 2.31¾, trial 2.23), by Trotting Childers, son of Vermont Black Hawk, sire of Ethan Allen, 2.25¼, to pole with running mate, 2.15, and has 185 descendants, with records of 2.30 or better.

Tom Rolfe got Young Rolfe, 2.21¾ (sire of Nelson, 2.21¼), Pocahontas Boy (sire of Buffalo Girl, 2.12¾ in fourth heat), and five other 2.30 performers, with an average record of 2.19¾.

For further information and extended pedigree, address
8t26 W. B. FLETCHER & SON, Starks, Me.

SUNNYSIDE FARM, Waterville.
STALLION SEASON--1888.

NELSON, by Young Rolfe, book full.
DICTATOR CHIEF, by Dictator, book full
WILKES, by Alcyone.
RED HAWK, by Red Wilkes.
COL. WEST, by Egbert.
BRILLIANT, by Young Rolfe.
ONWARD, by Otis Morrill.
MECHANIC, by Dictator Chief.
ARTIST, by Dictator Chief.
☞For pedigree and terms send for catalogue.
15tf C. H. NELSON.

FOLDING CANOPY TOP.

Just the thing for all styles and sizes of wagons. LIGHT, HANDSOME. Easily attached. Send for circular and prices of this and other canopies. Local Agents Wanted. State where you saw this. D. G. BEERS & CO. Newtown, Ct.
8t25

SALESMEN WANTED

To canvass for a full line of HANDY CANADIAN NURSERY STOCK. Honest, energetic Men, 25 years of age and over, can find steady work for the next Twelve Months. No experience needed. Full instructions given. We engage on SALARY and pay expenses, or on commission. Address, (stating age and enclosing Photo), STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal, Que. J. W. BEALL, Manager.

Special inducements to new men. Nurseries:—Fonthill, Ont. Established 1842, 465 Acres, the largest Nurseries in Canada.
13t22

WANTED.

We are wanting a large force of Smart and Intelligent Men to travel and solicit orders for Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c., on salary. Expenses paid.

S. T. CANNON & CO., 13t16 Augusta, Me.

WANTED. Young men of energy and honesty to take orders for "Gately's Universal Educator," a thorough and complete encyclopædia and business guide; indorsed as such by every one that has seen it, and by every paper of national reputation in this country and Canada. The *Boston Herald* says of the book: "It is a carefully prepared and thoroughly useful work, and those who buy it will get their money's worth." *N. E. Journal of Education* says: "No schoolroom in America can afford to be without this great work as a book of reference." It is the most complete, plain and practical educational work ever published, and is indispensable to the family and library. GATELY & CO., 369 Washington St., Boston.
13t16

FLOWER SEEDS.
VICK'S, and other good seedsmen's.
Make your selections of flower seeds from the choice stock just in at
PARTRIDGE'S
old, reliable Drug Store under Granite Hall, Augusta.

Northern Assurance Co.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

UNITED STATES STATEMENT, DEC. 31st, 1887:

Cash Assets in United States	$1,459,024.67
Liabilities	768,222.29
Net Surplus in United States	$690,802.38

HEAD OFFICE STATEMENT, DEC. 31st, 1887:

Cash Assets	$17,385,849.85
Liabilities, including Capital	13,875,300.50
Net Surplus	$3,510,549.35
Paid up Capital	1,500,000.00
Surplus to Policy Holders	$5,010,549.35

GEO. W. BABB, JR.,
Manager New England Department,
BOSTON, MASS.
GEO. E. MACOMBER, Agent,
3t36 Allen's Block, AUGUSTA, ME.

SPRAY YOUR TREES
And you will reap the FRUITS of your labor.

OUR DOUBLE-ACTING SPRAYING PUMP is the only practical and effective means of ridding trees of bugs, insects and worms, thus saving the trees and fruit. Spray immediately after blossoming with a solution of Paris Green and London Purple, and every pump will SAVE MANY TIMES ITS COST. Can be arranged with gas pipe arms and spreaders for spraying eight rows of plants. Ask your dealer for GOULDS PUMP or send to us for circular and prices.

The GOULDS Mfg. Co.
16-26 Ovid St., Seneca Falls, N.Y.
MAST, FOOS & CO.
N. E. Agts. 19 to 31 Wendell St., Boston, Mass.
7t26

HEEBNER'S
RAILWAY HORSE POWER
—WITH PATENT—
Level Tread and Speed Regulator.

HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT.
Threshing Machine

Will thresh and clean more grain or grass seed than any other machine of the same size ever made. It has an iron cylinder and concave, with steel teeth, patent duster, which sucks in the dust away from the feeder. Self-adjusting wind regulator for the fan.

Drag and Circular Saw Machines. The Union Feed and Ensilage Cutter. Made only by HEEBNER & SONS, Lansdale, Pa. Branch Office, 232 Cumberland St., Portland, Me., where a full stock of repairs are always kept.
1y49

STRICKLER'S IMPROVED REVERSIBLE DEADLOCK
Hay Carrier.

BOSS

Runs either Right or Left without any change. Agents Wanted.

The Best Carrier ever put on the Market. Send for Catalogue

Address JANESVILLE HAY TOOL CO
Janesville, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE!

10 Mammoth Pekin Ducks,
3 Black Cayuga Ducks,
1 B. Pen Partridge Cochins.

Some of the finest and highest scoring Plymouth Rocks in New England.

Eggs from Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, $1.00 per 11; P. Rocks and P. Cochins, $1.50 per 13; W. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes, $2.00 per 13.

26tf JOHN H. FULLER,
Augusta, Me.

HOLLIS' POULTRY FOOD
CANNED MEAT
to make the
CHICKENS GROW.

This food is nice, fresh meat, carefully cooked, ground fine, seasoned and hermetically sealed. Will keep an unlimited time until opened. 5 lb. cans. Especially adapted for chickens and moulting fowl. Being ground fine, it can be readily mixed with soft food, and fed so as to give each fowl an equal share. Price 30 cts. per can; $3 per doz. Address HOLLIS DRESSED MEAT & WOOL CO., 20 North St., Boston, Mass.
Mention this paper. 1y24

1878. 1888.
Plymouth Rocks,
White Plymouth Rocks,
Light Brahmas,
White Leghorns,
—AND—
Pekin Ducks.

All in want of breeding stock, or eggs for hatching, of either of these varieties, can be supplied at low prices, and be assured of the quality, purity, size and laying qualities of each variety. Eggs, $2.00 for 13, $5.00 for 40, either variety, *warranted true to name,* and from healthy, vigorous stock. Finding it absolutely impossible to attend to my stock during the Fairs and Poultry Exhibitions, I have not exhibited at all the past season.

G. M. TWITCHELL, Readfield, Me.

Eggs for Hatching!
From PROSPECT HILL POULTRY YARDS,
Auburn, Maine.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,
WHITE COCHINS, BUFF COCHINS,
WYANDOTTES,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS,
S. C. W. LEGHORNS,
S. C. B. LEGHORNS,
R. C. W. LEGHORNS,
B. B. R. G. BANTAMS,
PEKIN BANTAMS.

The best and cheapest place in Maine to get eggs from choice stock, and warranted fresh. Fine birds for sale at all times. My stock won 60 prizes in 1887. Send stamp for circular.

22tf I. N. HASKELL, Auburn, Me.

Fernside Poultry Yards!

Eggs for hatching, $1 for 13, from yard of S. C. B. Leghorns, headed by First Prize Cock at Oxford County Poultry Show, 1888; also Barred P. Rocks and Silver Wyandottes. Send stamp for circular.

26tf C. L. PULSIFER, East Poland, Me.

Orrington Poultry Yards.
STOCK AND EGGS

For sale from L. Brahmas that won 1st at Bangor, Me., in 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887. P. Rocks that won 1st, and Wyandottes that won 2d at Bangor last September. Please enclose stamp for prices.

A. G. KENT,
P. O. Brewer Village, Me.
1y50

Eggs for Hatching!

J. W. TRUE, New Gloucester, Me., Breeder of Light Brahmas, White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks. 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4 specials on pairs, and 1st on breeding pen of Light Brahma chicks at Yarmouth Poultry Association Show, Yarmouth, Me., with scores by Felch of 91¾ on cockerel, 90—90—91½—92—93½ on pullets. Eggs $1.50 per 13, safely packed.
13t21

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK,
ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Assets, $5,090,573.47. Surplus, $335,000.00

TRUSTEES—Wm. S. Badger, Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.

Deposits received and placed on interest the first day of every month.

Interest paid or credited in account on the first Wednesday of February and August.

Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.

Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and minors.

49tf WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

Portland Latin School,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Best facilities for instruction in Academic Studies, with Military Drill. Faculty: Theo. F. Leighton (Yale), Joshua E. Crane (Brown), Head Masters; Chas. E. Cushing (Yale), Edmund A. DeGarmo (Hamilton), Masters; Prof. R. F. Kienner, Tactician and Instructor in the Modern Languages. Boarding Students admitted on any date. For full information address either of the Head Masters.
39t8

OILS, SPONGES,
Chamois, &c.
The FULLER DRUG STORE,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS. Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & CO., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.
1y20

Pure POLAND CHINA SWINE, bred and for sale by RUFUS PRINCE, So. Turner, Me.
15tf

ARE

You a sufferer from any of this list of symptoms, some of which warn you that you are liable to an attack of Apoplexy? Dizziness or Pressure in the Head, Spots Before Eyes, Pain Around or Palpitation of Heart, Pain in Region of Heart with Feeling of Suffocation, Ringing Sound in Ears, Numbness or Prickly Sensation of Limbs, especially the Arm, Pain between Shoulders and in Side, Pain in Small of Back or Hip, Dry Cough, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c.

YOU

can be cured by purchasing a bottle of ANTI-APOPLECTINE and taking it according to directions. It is strongly endorsed by the leading physicians of Montreal, as "the only" Apoplexy Preventive, and is everywhere regarded as a sure cure for Paralysis, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Angina Pectoris, Chronic Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00 a bottle, six bottles for $5.00. Send to DR. F. S. HUTCHINSON & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt., U. S. A., for circulars and testimonials. "100 Emergencies" price 15 cts. Mailed free to readers of this paper. Tells what to do in case of accident, and what may result from being

DIZZY?

Send 15 cents for 100 emergencies, and how to treat them.
1y41

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP
—IN THE WORLD.—
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 *twenty years ago* has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.

IT contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.

IT washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE.

THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.

ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.

LIKE all best things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC,

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable and truly wonderful

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP.
1y31

FOR SALE.

One 65 acre farm, 4 miles from Kennebec bridge, in Augusta; young orchard, well watered and wooded, good buildings and excellent land. Price $2000.

One 65 acre farm, 3½ miles from Kennebec bridge, in Augusta; good land, good buildings, well watered, &c. Price $1700.

One 60 acre farm, 4 miles from Kennebec bridge in Augusta, fine place. Price $1600.

One 140 acre farm in Vassalboro, 9 miles from Augusta; splendid land, sugar orchard, apple orchard of engrafted fruit, well watered and wooded, two sets of buildings in excellent repair; cuts 50 tons of hay. Price $4000.

One 275 acre place in Somerville, 15 miles from Augusta; good land, large lot of wood and timber, well watered, two sets of buildings in fair repair. Price $1400.

Also a number of other places varying in price from $500 to $4000.

Also a large number of houses and lots of land in Augusta, varying in price from $400 to $4000. Apply to

E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Att'y., P. O. Box 33.
April 27, 1887. 24tf Augusta, Me.

FARM FOR SALE!

One of the best farms in Kennebec county, to be sold very low. 110 acres, well divided into tillage, pasture and wood, with large amount of cedar and spruce. Cuts forty to fifty tons nice quality hay. Large orchard of young trees, bearing fifty barrels per year. House one and a half stories, two ells, arranged for one or two families, cellar under the whole, cemented bottom; cistern thirty hhds.; house attached; grain, carriage and ice houses. This farm is situated near East Vassalboro, and with the excellent land and the fine condition of the buildings, it is a great bargain at the price for which it can be bought. Inquire of

R. W. SOULE, Augusta,
4t24 or A. W. PINKHAM, on the premises.

NO CYCLONES! NO BLIZZARDS!

For sale, a farm of 200 acres, situated one-half mile from Washburn village, upon the northern bank of the beautiful Aroostook river. Fertile soil, well watered, good pasture, cuts 40 tons of hay, (the farm adjoining, containing 250 acres, is also for sale, and together they would make the best stock farm in the Aroostook valley), two-story house, 22x32, ell, 42x22, barn and sheds. Reason for selling, ill health, from disease contracted in the army. Terms easy. For particulars, write to J. W. HINES, Washburn, Me., or inquire of Albion W. Stratton on the premises.
4t25*

FARM FOR SALE!

The well-known Rockwood farm, situated on the Coombs Mills road, adjoining the Pullen farm, so called, two miles from the city of Augusta, has 100 acres of land; with 50 acres of superior tillage, extensive pasture of good quality, ample woodland and some valuable lumber; has an old orchard, affording sufficient fruit for the place, and a young one of great promise; buildings substantial and commodious, two wells of pure water. A fine place for easy and profitable cultivation, with all the advantages for stock raising or the milk business. Terms easy. For further information apply to

KENNEBEC SAVINGS BANK, Augusta, Me.
26tf

FARM FOR SALE!

On Western Ave., two miles from city. Over 70 acres land, divided into 23 acres of wood lot, 25 acres tillage, and the rest pasture. One orchard grafted winter fruit, one young orchard, one nursery, small fruit, pears and grapes, two wells good water, one barn 50 feet long, and shed, one carriage house 18x34, one shed; cuts 15 tons hay, and one of the best and most healthful localities in the city.

May 7, 1888. 26tf ELLEN O. ROCKWOOD.

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County, May 4, A. D. 1888.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC SS: This is to give notice, that on the second day of May, A. D. 1888, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec, against the estate of WILLIAM R. DOWNS of Augusta, in said county, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the second day of May, A. D. 1888, to which date interest on claims is to be computed; That the payment of any debts to or by said Debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by him, are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at Probate Court Room in Augusta, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1888, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

C. R. McFADDEN,
Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec.
2t26

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Deputy Sheriff of Kennebec County, May 1, A. D. 1888.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC SS: This is to give notice, that on the first day of May, A. D. 1888, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec, against the estate of J. L. HUTCHINS of Winthrop, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1888, to which date interest on claims is to be computed; That the payment of any debts to or by said Debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by him are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at Probate Court Room in Augusta, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1888, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

JAMES TIBBETTS,
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec.
2t26

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1888.*

F. E. SOUTHARD, Administrator on the estate of POLEMAH HAMLEN, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The homestead of deceased in said Sidney:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 26*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of GEORGE H. CROSS, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Apr. 23, 1888. ANNIE E. CROSS. 25*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of CHARLES J. MARDEN, late of Vassalboro, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Apr. 9, 1888. SARAH H. MARDEN. 25*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of HARTLEY W. GLIDDEN, late of Litchfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Apr. 9, 1888. 25* HELEN M. GLIDDEN.

FISTULA treated without the use of the knife or detention from business, also all other diseases of the Rectum. Cure guaranteed. WM. READ (M. D. Harvard 1842), and ROBERT M. READ (M. D. Harvard 1876), Evans House, No. 175 Tremont Street, Boston. References given. Consultation free. Send for pamphlet. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sunday and holidays excepted.) 1y14
PILES

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
☞Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.
1y40

Maine Farmer

Grass is making rapid progress and showing a good stand.

The prolonged wet weather has delay[ed] farm work seriously. It will call for b[risk] work on the part of the farmer to get [the] seed into the ground in due time.

The herd of Jersey cattle belonging [to] the famous "Houghton Farm," Oran[ge] county, New York, consisting of fif[ty] head, are to be sold at auction June 5th.

They don't tax oleomargarine in Eng[land], but when a dealer is found selling [it] for butter he goes to prison with neatnes[s] and dispatch.

If we expect our sons to stay on th[e] farm we must talk cheerfully of farm[ing], and encourage them by allowing them to farm for themselves on a small scale.

A correspondent in the *Mirror and Farmer* says that every farmer can become rich if he will only work in harmony with nature.

Mr. Geo. Bonallie, an old Scotch farmer, of Lewiston, from April, 1887, to April, 1888, made 1768 pounds of butter from four cows and two three years' heifers. One of the cows was farrow. All were Jersey grades.

Dr. Bowen says we need agricultural schools and colleges and experiment stations to develop the men who are to solve the problems of breeding and of agriculture in general, for existing classical institutions educate men away from the farm and its themes, and not towards it.

Our cut this week, from the *American Cultivator,* Boston, is a good representation of the Guernsey cow Ruby 1st, the winner of the second prize for best dairy cow at the London Dairy Show, 1886. There is no question but the Guernseys have high merit as dairy stock, particularly for butter making.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn says that the silo has not quite settled down to its true merits, but has reached a point where it can be dispassionately discussed. He claims in the *Mirror and Farmer* that there is not to be found to-day any demonstration that a pound of ensilage is of more value for feeding purposes than the same material would be if dried and housed.

Mr. I. T. Carville of Lewiston, the well known breeder of Holstein cattle, proposes to add horses to his breeding operations, and has been to Montreal and brought home a fine Percheron stallion and two mares of the same blood for breeding purposes. The mares weigh 3200 pounds, and will be used for work on the farm when not followed by their foals. So the good work of introducing heavy horse stock is still marching on. There is room for lots of it.

The short time left in which to prepare the land and plant the seed will be a great temptation to slight the work. It should, however, be remembered that the thorough and complete preparation of the soil is more than half the battle. It contributes quite as much towards the crop as the manure applied, and a full crop can hardly be secured without it. Whatever land is put in crops should be well prepared, is a motto that under all circumstances it will pay to adopt in practice.

Seventy-five cords of wood in one old elm tree is the report from Mr. Samuel F. West of Columbia, Conn. A photograph of this giant of the door yard was shown by Mr. West at the State board meeting in Hartford. The body of the tree was 40 feet in circumference at the ground, 26 feet at the smallest place between the ground and the limbs, and its spread of branches was four rods each way. It was 80 feet high. The trunk is still standing, but the top was destroyed a short time ago during a storm of wind.

At the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club at New York, May 2, the following officers were elected: President, Frederic Bronson; Vice President, Edward Austen; Treasurer, John I. Holly; Directors (to serve three years), J. J. Richardson of Iowa; Edward Burnett of Massachusetts; Geo. W. Farlee of New York; J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. To serve one year, Wm. J. Webster, Tennessee. The present Secretary, Mr. F. W. Wicks, was reappointed. It was recommended that the office of official tester be abolished. This was a sensible thing to do, for little weight is now given to these tests now it is well known how they are secured.

Isn't it quite time to drop the "Hatch Bill" from the designation of the experiment stations established by Congress, in connection with the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts? A paragraph before us reads, "the New York Hatch experiment station." Another, "the experiment station established under the Hatch bill." While the proposition was pending in Congress it was eminently proper to use the term "Hatch bill," but now there would seem to be just as much propriety in referring to the State Colleges of the country as the "Morrill bill colleges," as still connecting the name by which the bill was known while under consideration to the institutions now that they are established and at work. A better naming would be State College Experiment Stations, or, perhaps, Government Experiment Stations. At any rate, let's drop the "Hatch bill."

Cotton Seed Meal for Pigs.

The low cost of cotton seed meal in proportion to its contents of food material, together with its well known value as feed for dairy stock, has frequently raised the question of its value for feeding pigs. So far as we have been able to learn there have been comparatively few attempts to use it as a food for pigs, hence but little is known about it. Some years ago we made the attempt to use it in a ration for pigs, but were entirely unable to induce them to eat it, and concluding that any material so thoroughly disliked could not be good for them, the effort was discontinued and has not been renewed. Other attempts at its use, where a dislike for the feed has been shown by the pigs fed, have come to our knowledge from time to time.

The last of March we received a letter from Mr. H. O. Nickerson of Readfield, stating that he had lost several shoats, and asking for information. The facts, in regard to the death of the pigs, were given as follows: Ten pigs had been selected from a lot for the purpose of fattening for sale, and were fed two parts corn meal and one each of cotton seed meal, oat meal and wheat middlings wet up with skimmed milk and dish water from the house. They appeared to be doing *very* well for a month, when within a few days, and without previous symptoms of disorder of any kind, nine of the ten died. The first noticed that the pigs were not all right, one of them appeared to choke when it came to the trough to eat. It did eat some and appeared distressed afterward; the breathing was short and labored and it died in a few hours after. All the others showed the same symptoms, and apparently died from the same cause. No trouble has appeared with the others from which the ten were selected. One of the ten is still living and is all right. His feed has been changed, leaving out the cotton seed meal.

Learning that Mr. N. E. Murray of Burnham had lost pigs in a similar manner, we addressed a note of inquiry to him, and he kindly gave us what knowledge he had of the matter. It was nine or ten years ago that Mr. Murray had three fine October pigs, thrifty and growing. Some time in the winter he commenced to feed them cotton seed meal. They seemed to thrive on it, so it was increased till it finally made up nearly all their feed, aside from the slops of the house. The last of April one of them began to breathe hard like a person with a severe attack of asthma, and died in two or three days. Each of the others were attacked in the same way and soon died. The pigs had the free range of a large barn cellar.

Was the cotton seed meal the cause of the death of these pigs? A careful investigation into these cases can find no feature of the treatment of either of the two lots of pigs that was out of the common course, save the feed. This is an indication that the cotton seed meal may have been the cause of their death.

We have referred to these cases and have been thus particular in describing them at length for the purpose of calling the attention of farmers to them, for the benefit of